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The North Carolinian.

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THE NORTH CAROLINIAN
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A DOUBTING HEART.

Where are the swallows fled?
Frozen and dead,
Perchance upon some bleak and stormy shore.
O doubting heart!
Far over purple seas,
They wait in sunny ease
The balmy southern breeze
To bring them to the northern home once more.

Why must the flowers die?
Prisoned they lie
In the cold tomb, heedless of tears or rain.
A doubting heart!
They only sleep below
The soft white ermine snow,
While Winter winds shall blow,
To breathe and smile upon you soon again.

The sun has hid its rays
These many days;
Will dreary hours never leave the earth?
O doubting heart!
The stormy clouds on high
Veil the same sunny sky
That soon (for Spring is nigh)
Shall wake the Summer into golden mirth!

Fair hope is dead, and light
Is quenched in night.
What sound can break the silence of despair?
O doubting heart!
Thy sky is overcast,
Yet stars shall rise at last,
Brighter for darkness past,
And angels' silver voices stir the air.

—From Adelaide Anne Proctor's "Legends and Lyrics."

A Cape Cod Sketch.

How anyone ever came to take up his abode at Hoepatchie I am sure I don't know.

Peter Miles, on being asked for his opinion in the premises, replied: "Waal, I donno. It's desput handy for clams, to say nothin' about the farmer's sprechvities of the sile."

But Peter Miles' pretty daughter, Beulah, declared she believed the original settler had come there to hate himself to death in peace, but, failing in that, had left the spot to his descendants, who had grown poorer and poorer, till now they could not get money to carry them a mile further to the poorhouse.

Possibly, Beulah exaggerated. Hoepatchie was romantically situated upon Cape Cod, a crooked projection which may be said to form the nose upon the face of New England, remarkable only for the vast quantities of sand and fishermen to be found thereupon.

Hoepatchie had the appearance that somebody, in a fit of insanity, had wheeled a truck load of brown earth from some more favored portion of Massachusetts and distributed it as evenly as possible over the surface of a dozen acres of sand.

A local poet, struck suddenly by the muse, undertook a description of the place, and his endeavor amounted to the following doleful doggerel:

"The sile in Hoepatchie is poor and thin:
When the rain comes down it rattles like tin,
An' I've often been told by the dwellers therein
That the crop was worth less than the seed they put in."

Some writers, happy at description, will fascinate one with the spot they choose to locate their story upon; but I fear my genius is not sufficient for the task, and I shall give up trying here and now.

Peter Miles' home was an ancient, unpainted structure, so low that the winds from the ocean storms passed over it almost without touching the shingles, and a tiny barn which sheltered three scrubby cows and a mulish-looking yellow horse.

Inside the house a bright fire blazed in the stone chimney, and the light flickered out over the sanded floor and the white home-spun curtains and lighted up the tall old clock in the corner, which said: "Twilight—twilight—twilight," as plainly as the words could do.

Over the fire and out to the round table in the centre of the room Beulah Miles flitted like a bird, with her blue dress and white apron fluttering about her.

Her eyes were blue, and her hair was black, and her cheeks looked bright and smooth as the last red cloud out over the water. She was singing a queer old tune:

"I never loved you in my life,
I never loved your baby—
I was compelled against my will
To become your wedded lady."

The door opened, and there entered a man, so tall that another inch upon his slight brown head would have obliged him to stoop in crossing the room. He placed his hat in the window ledge and came over to the hearth.

"You seem to be very happy to-night, Beulah," he said, by way of greeting.

"Well, I don't know," Beulah answered evasively. "How have things gone in school today?"

"Nicely, as usual."

Looking at him you would have seen that he would compel life to go nicely with him.

No more was said by either, but his deep gray eyes followed her figure till the preparations for supper were complete.

The old man was sorting potatoes, only you might have mistaken a great many of them for peanuts, as he sat on the milking stool and handled the tubers over, for it was getting too dark to separate them by sight. Not too dark, however, for Beulah's bright young eyes to see the great tears which rolled down the old man's nose and plashed upon the floor.

"What is it, father?" Beulah inquired, anxiously.

"Nothing much," he replied, as he wiped away the glistening drops with the back of his rough hand.

"Tell me, father," pleaded little Beulah with her arms about his neck.

"Nothin' new, Beulah. You know the mortgage is about out, an' they ain't nothin' to pay it with, and mother's so bad that I am afeared 'twould kill her to move in this cold weather. I was thinkin' perhaps I could sell taters enough to pay rent till spring if you think you won't——"

"Won't what, father?"

"Marry John Mellen."

Beulah shook her head. "You know I cannot do that," she said, timidly. "I have told you so every time you have spoken of it. I have told him so, too."

"I can't see why," said old Peter; "he's worth the most of any man in Hoepatchie an' will give me the deed, fair and square, of this place the day you'll marry him."

"But, father, he is my cousin and 40 years old," objected Beulah.

"What of that? Ain't Hoepatchie all cousins? So I don't see who you can take that's better, an' as for his age, that's nothin'; jest the prime of life, you may say."

"I shall not marry my cousin any way," said Beulah, resolutely.

"Then you can't marry nobody, that's sure," returned the old man, positively, "'cept it's the schoolmaster," he added a moment after.

The red blood rushed up to Beulah's temples, but she did not speak.

"You don't mean to marry Dwight Farnham, do you, Beulah?" her father asked, looking up her through the shadows.

"Why, father, what a question!" Beulah cried. "Mr. Farnham never said a word to me on the subject; what made you think of such a thing?"

"Waal, I dunno; seems to me he's kinder hangin' round. Learnin's a good thing, Beulah, but it won't make the pot bile, an' if he had money he never'd spend time keepin' school in Hoepatchie."

"Why, you know he came down for the benefit of the salt breezes, because he had been studying too hard. But that has nothing to do with it, rich or poor; he never said a word to me of any such thing," said Beulah.

"I ain't mean," and the tears commenced again to run down his nose; "I ain't mean, an' I don't want to lose you, Beulah, but what can I do about the place?" asked Peter.

"I don't know, father," said Beulah, throwing her arms around his neck; "don't fret about it, but come in and eat your supper while it's hot. I've been thinking I might go to Lowell or Manchester and work in the factory; you know Nancy Eames earns ever so much there."

"What do you think about it father?" asked Beulah, as they sat before the fire after supper.

"About what?"

"Me going to the factory to work."

"Oh!" said the old man, shaking his head slowly, "that won't amount to nothin'; times are hard and pretty soon there won't be nothin' to do in factories."

Dwight Farnham smiled behind his semi-weekly paper (the only one which came to Hoepatchie), but he did not speak, and presently old Peter arose with a long sigh and went to bed.

Beulah began to fold up her knitting.

"Don't hurry away, please," said the teacher, drawing his chair nearer; "I want to talk with you a little, Beulah."

Beulah commenced to work again.

"I happened to hear what was said in the barn before supper," he went on, with his eyes on her face; "and don't you really think you ought to marry your cousin for your father's sake?"

"Oh, dear:" said Beulah, laying her head upon the table to hide her tears. "I shouldn't think you'd say that to me;" and then she stopped, bit her tongue and began again: "No, Dwight Farnham, I wouldn't sell myself to old John Mellen for all Massachusetts. I will go to the factory and work willingly, but not that other."

"How would you like to keep house for a gentleman instead?" the teacher asked next.

"Who?"

"Me."

She gave a little start at that. "You are not married, are you?" she asked with a tiny tremble in her voice.

"No, but I intend to be soon, unless disappointed."

"I—I don't think I should like to," she answered, hesitatingly. Then to show him that she did not care, she asked: "Is it a Boston lady?"

"No, indeed; she lives here in Hoepatchie. I love her very dearly, and her name is Beulah Miles."

He lifted the crimson face from the table and transferred it to his shoulder, where it laid very comfortably indeed, as he went on: "My father is a merchant, firm of Farnham & Snow, and, my school being nearly out, he offers me a partnership in the business, but I want to form one here first. Will you come into the firm, Beulah?"

"I wish I could," said Beulah, sadly; "but I must help father about the mortgage some way."

"The mortgage shall be paid, darling, and your mother shall have the best medical advice that money will obtain. Now what do you say?"

"God bless you," Beulah answered, with her eyes shining in happy tears.

And not a happier couple was to be found in the Old Bay State that night than sat over the stone hearth in Peter Miles' cottage.

The Great Canals—Their Cost.

The Suez canal is about 100 miles in length and cost $1,000,000 per mile for its construction. The Corinth canal is four miles in length, and cost completed, with its approaches, one million per mile. The proposed Nicaragua canal will cost per mile, with its terminals and approaches, certainly not less and probably more than the sum named. The canals of Suez and Corinth are real maritime canals, built without locks, upon the sea level. The one, that of Corinth, is situated in the temperate zone, where the rainfall is 37 or 40 inches per annum. The other, that of Suez, is located in a region without rain. Neither of these is threatened in its course by streams liable to sudden and perilous floods, so common in the tropical region of Central America. These two great works afford no real parallel to the Nicaragua project, either as to cost or feasibility. The one work parallel to this undertaking is very near, very like it, both in place and circumstance; it is that of the Panama canal across the Isthmus of Darien.—Harper's Magazine.

Guarding Against Accidents.

Twenty bicyclists having been killed during the past year on a bridge at a sharp turn at the bottom of a hill on the road between Mentone and Nice, a netting has been put up at the dangerous point by the Touring club of France to catch reckless coasters who are hurled over the parapet.

LAND OF THE INCAS.

A Returned Gold-Seeker's Impression of Peru.

Josiah Johns is in the city, having returned recently from Peru, whither he went with a party last March during the gold excitement. Speaking of his experiences to a Record-Union reporter, he said: "I cannot too strongly warn Americans, whether capitalists or laborers, against going to Peru with the idea of benefiting themselves, for they will surely find themselves dead broke in a short time in a strange country—and a very hard one to make a living in—unless they take time by the forelock, as I did, and leave the country while they are able to do so. In all my travels there I found only one man who was making anything, and he had taken a contract on a mine 17,000 feet above the sea level.

"We were given glowing accounts of the marvellous richness of the placers on one or two rivers, where the Indians dive down and bring up their hands full of the golden sands, but it is a miserable lie, and has been the cause of leaving many a poor fellow there and stranding him. We prospected the rivers named, and found that there was no gold in them. When Pizarro conquered Peru the Incas, who were a highly intelligent race, had collected vast amounts of gold—nobody will ever know how much—from the sands of the streams. Pizarro and his men set the natives to work to collect more, and the work has been going on ever since. Then came the Portuguese, who were so successful that the Spaniards got jealous of them and drove them away. The result is that the placers were all mined out long ago. It is very hard prospecting, also, as the streams are swift and the mountain sides rough and very steep.

"There are rich silver mines there, but they are very high up, 17,000 feet or more, and the air is so rare that a white man cannot work, and the work is done by Indians. The native Peruvians work very little, making the Indians do their work. I know of only one successful mine as low down as 6500 feet. There is very little show, too, for a man to find employment in other directions than mining, for he must come into competition with the Indians, who are poorly paid.

"The native Peruvians are the laziest people you can imagine. They not only make no provision for next week, but none even for the next day, a meal ahead being about the extent of their solicitude. Time is no object to them, and they pay very little attention to it. They do not like foreigners, and delay and discourage them in every possible way. It does not make much difference whether they are Americans, English or German—they are all 'gringoes' to the Peruvians, as they are to his Mexican brethren, and he dislikes them all. This may be partly because they annoy him by their progressiveness, and wake him up out of his lethargy too much to suit him.

"With thousands of cattle he has no milk or butter, drinking black coffee and living on soup twice a day, potatoes and dried mutton. If they can get this meal they let the next one take care of itself. They have herds of llamas, horses, mules and alpacas, but the horses and mules are inferior, the only good ones coming from Argentina, where the European stock has been brought in. There are many flocks of sheep, and they contribute largely to the welfare of the inhabitants."—Sacramento Record-Union.

CONDENSED BY FREEZING.

A New Process for Preserving Milk Indefinitely.

Considering the wide and extended use of condensed milk products, the new method of manufacturing it by a freezing instead of a heating process, as carried out at Cattaraugus, N. Y., is important and interesting. The first treatment consists in placing the milk in a vaccum chamber to rid it of animal gases and atmospheric air dissolved in the milk, which appears at the surface in bubbles, and thus escapè. This reduces the volume of the milk about one-tenth. The milk leaves this chamber at the proper temperature for the removal of the fatty contents by means of a cream separator which is set to run heavy cream. During this process any foreign matter, such as solid particles, which are always in evidence, are removed and the cream is added subsequently to the finished product.

From the separator the fat-free milk is run over a bank of copper pipes, through which ice water circulates, reducing the temperature of the milk from 80 degrees. After passing over these cooling coils it is placed in refrigerating chambers and constantly stirred. In about nine hours the whole bulk of milk is converted into a mass of ice crystals and milk sufficiently thick to form into hummocks. This is again placed in a centrifugal, and the milk reduced in volume about one-half. An average sample of the ice, which looks very much like snow, gives an analysis only about two-tenths of one per cent. of solid matter. The now thick milk is returned to the freezing closet, and in about seven hours more it is reduced to a dense mass of crystals, which, after centrifugal treatment, measures only one-quarter of the original bulk. A third freezing of four and a half hours, and a centrifugal extraction, reduces the bulk of the milk to about thirteen per cent. of its original volume. The final step of the process is the admixture of the heavy cream in proper proportions to the fat-free milk. This final product, or condensed milk, is a fair representation of milk minus the bulk of its water. Moreover, it is free from foreign flavors, and has an aroma which is true to the milk from which it is prepared. It mixes readily with water, forming milk from which cream will separate as from untreated milk. To show the great concentration of the milk, it may be stated that taking 100 gallons of milk as a unit quantity, this would reduce to thirteen gallons in the end. In other words, the eighty-seven gallons of water in the milk are formed into ice, leaving an unfrozen balance of very thick milk, which represents in milk sugar, casein and inorganic salts fully nine gallons of solids. The fat equivalent added by the heavy cream removed in the first operation is adjusted in the final treatment to represent a dilution with water three parts and condensed milk one part, a proportion of three and six-tenths per cent. of milk fat, which is the normal proportion in the average milk. It is stated that condensed milk prepared in this manner will keep indefinitely, as the micro-organisms producing fermentation are destroyed.—Philadelphia Record.

Over Two Hundred Offspring.

Mrs. Sallie Shiver, who lives near Albany, Ga., has 235 living children, grandchildren, great-grandchildren and great-great-grandchildren. In addition to these, seventy-five of the old lady's descendants are dead, making the total number 310. The 235th link in the old lady's lineage came last week, and is the cause of objection on her part on unique grounds. She asserts that as she considers it her duty to visit each relative once in two years, the ever-extending circle draws on her strength more than she can spare.

Mrs. Shiver is in her ninetieth year, but enjoys remarkably good health. She can walk several miles without experiencing unusual fatigue. Her mind is clear, and the weight of nearly 100 years has left little impress on her erect carriage. She is a perfect mine regarding local and state history, and is a great favorite as a raconteur. The remarkable progeny for which Mrs. Shiver is responsible sprang from the seven children born to her and Manning Shiver, who died in 1865 at the age of sixty years. The oldest child is seventy and the youngest forty-three. From this stock has spread out, in fan-like array, the immense family, probably unrivaled in numbers in the south. Each descendant having a family receives a visit from Grandmother Shiver in regular rotation. She completes the circuit once in about two years, and makes but a short stop under each roof. Her coming is always regarded as an event of great importance, and each household takes a vacation on the occasion of her visits.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

A Stairway Plated With Gold.

Gold has been used in house decoration, but here is something which in splendor exceeds anything ever seen in an American house—a gold plated railing. The railing of the spiral stairway and the balcony in George J. Gould's new house at Lakewood, N. J., will be plated with the most precious of all metals.

Much has been written about the splendors of this palace which the young millionaire is building down there among the pines. The foremost architects and artists have contributed to it, but this stair rail and balcony will surpass anything of the kind ever attempted in this country. There are legends of palaces where the soft light was reflected from lamps of solid gold and shades of alabaster. This dwelling down at Lakewood will equal in splendor the palaces described by the romancers who wrote the "Arabian Nights." Aladdin might have pictured such a hallway as that which forms the entrance of the house at Lakewood. No slave of the lamp could have called into being so splendid an apartment as the hallway of this modern palace.

There are many beautiful stair rails of wrought and polished iron in the houses of New York's millionaires. Some of these rails have gold plated ornaments. The stair rail in the Gould house will surpass all these, for it is gold plated from the first step of the stairs to the last wreath of the balcony front.—New York Herald.

London Bridge.

The Britons themselves were quite unable to construct a bridge of any kind unless in the primitive methods observed at Post Bridge and Two Bridges, on Dartmoor, by a slab of stone laid across two boulders. The work therefore, was certainly undertaken by Roman engineers. We have, in the next place, to inquire what kind of bridge was built at that time by the Romans. They built bridges of wood and of stone; many of these stone bridges still remain, in other cases the pieces of hewn stone still remain. The bridge over the Thames, however, was of wood. This is proved by the fact that, had it been of the solid Roman construction in stone the piers would be still remaining; also by the fact that London had to be contented with a wooden bridge till the year 1176, when the first bridge of stone was commenced.

Considerations as to the comparative insignificance of London in the first century, as to the absence of stone in the neighborhood, and as to the plentiful supply of the best wood in the world from the forests north of the city, confirm the theory that the bridge was built of wood. We have only, therefore, to learn how Roman engineers built bridges of wood, elsewhere, in order to know how they built a bridge of wood over the Thames.—Pall Mall Gazette.

Transmission of Heat Through Glass.

I once had an opportunity to observe the wonderful rapidity with which light and radiant heat are transmitted through glass, which is transparent to both, writes Professor Elisha Gray, in the Chicago Times-Herald. I was at Vancouver, at the terminus of the Canadian Pacific railway on Puget sound. We started for Winnipeg about noon, and six miles out the train was stopped by a burning woodpile of large dimensions within a few feet of the track. After two hours of waiting the wood had been reduced to a huge pile of glowing coals. The conductor concluded to run past at a high rate of speed, so backing up about one-half mile they put on a full head of steam and ran past the fire at a tremendous speed. I was in a stateroom, and the passageway around it was between me and the fire, so that the heat and light had to pass through two windows before it reached me. I stood in the stateroom, looking in the direction of the fire, so as to get a glimpse of it as we ran by. The time that my face was exposed was only a small fraction of a second, and the heat had to come through the glass of two windows some distance apart, and yet my face was burned to redness. The glass was not heated, but the sides of the cars were burned into blisters. The one was a transparent and the other an opaque substance.

Missouri has an annual output of timber rated at about $7,000,000.

HOMING INSTINCT OF BIRDS.

A Specialist Concludes They Have a Sixth Sense, That of Orientation.

Captain Renaud, the French specialist in charge of the military pigeon service, is a firm believer in a sixth sense in pigeons and other birds and animals possessed of the homing instinct, which he calls the sense of "orientation." He has defended his theory at length in a paper recently read before the French Academie des Sciences, claiming to have amply proved it by special trials of various kinds. He says if the five senses acting together account for short distance "homing," a sixth sense is required for long distance in unknown places. He says this organ is situated in the semi-circular canals of the ear. M. Coyon and Dr. Bonnier have shown that any lesion which affects it troubles the orienting faculty of the patient, whether man or animal. A pigeon let fly at 400 miles from its cote takes the back track it has come by the railway. Having reached in this way the region known to it, the bird relies on its ordinary senses, or else continues to depend on its sixth sense.

The sixth sense only acts when the others are inactive, and not in conjunction with them. It guides the bird along the more or less sinuous way it has been taken. The other senses, especially sight, enable it to strike a short cut home. From his observations Captain Renaud deduces this law: The instinct of distant orientation is that faculty which animals possess of taking the back track or retracing a way already taken. The sixth sense is apparently independent of the external impressions which affect the other five senses.

Here is a new experiment that seems to confirm his theory. If a pigeon does not need local knowledge to find its way home, it is possible to have a traveling cote and accustom the birds to a wandering life. Suppose the cote transplanted bodily to a strange place, without in any way troubling the birds, these would still be able to find their way back to it by the sixth sense. Captain Renaud has realized this idea by mounting the cotes in wagons traveling all over France. The birds know no other home, and in localities quite strange to them find their way back to it. Evidently, a local knowledge is out of the question, and they rely on a special sense.

Sometimes a homing bird passes over the cote without seeing it, as though it were hypnotized, and continues till it reaches the station of the cote the evening before. One bird retraced the traveling cote from Baupame to Houdain, and then followed the railway by which it had come there to Evreux, where it was caught. Captain Renaud concludes that existing theories, which ascribe homing to local knowledge or local magnetic currents, do not account for his facts, especially the return to a traveling home. But, say the advocates of that theory, he does not seem to understand the magnetic theory of the faculty. The magnetic currents of the earth are not local, but universal, and wherever the cote is placed the bird can guide itself by them. His experiments, they say, so far from controverting the magnetic hypothesis, tend rather to confirm it, and had there been an electrician at the "seance" of the academie when he read his paper, this would have been pointed out.

Forest Fires Set by Lightning.

According to Dr. Bell in the Scottish Geographical Magazine, the forest fires of Canada are generally caused by lightning. In the great forest between Alaska and the straits of Bellisle the portions recently burned are easily recognized by the tenderer green of their foliage from the parts which have been longer spared. The fire rushes on with the speed of a galloping horse. The branches and dead leaves on the ground burn like tinder, and the flames rise to nearly 200 feet. Resinous pinewoods burn fastest. One of them extended 160 miles in ten hours. The traces of a fire remain for nearly a century. Birds and beasts are stifled or burned. Beavers and muskrats, which are amphibious, have a chance of saving their lives. After the fire a few trunks of the largest trees are left. Next spring roots begin to sprout and seeds to grow. In 15 or 20 years the soil is covered with poplars, willows, etc., which shelter young firs and other trees. In 50 years the conifers are uppermost, and in 100 the others are dying out beneath the pinewood. A third of the forest region of Alaska has trees of 50 years old, another third trees of 50 to 100 years, and the rest trees over 100 years old. The fire seems to suit the Banksian pine, as it opens the pines and sets free the grains. Without fires this species would hardly reproduce itself. Such fires took place even in the Pleistocene epoch of geology.—New York Times.

Hyenas Fought to the Death.

Kakim and Kekker lived together in amity for fourteen years. Then they fell out on the question of food, and now Kekker is in the hospital and Kakim ought to be there.

They are hyenas in the Philadelphia Zoo. Hyenas are always hungry, so those who make a study of the interesting animals say. These, though imported direct from Africa at a cost of $300 each, had all the hunger of their kind, and the other morning, when Kakim managed to gulp his own food down in amazingly short time, he turned his attention to his comrade's. Then began a fight which is described as the fiercest, loudest, and most bloody that the Zoo has ever seen.

The combatants were separated before they had quite killed each other, but authorities on hyenas say that they would resume it immediately were they ever put together again. A hyena, apparently hates to leave a job half done.

How to Learn to Make a Speech.

"I remember," said a business man, "how, some ten years ago, I rose to make a speech and sat down speechless, after a minute and a half of horrible silence on my feet. I did not try it again till one day last week. Then I talked to a table just as big and more critical, and I did very well. Now I think I know what has made the difference: During the interval of ten years I have been dictating to typewriters and that has taught me to speak."—New York Commercial Advertiser.

PATRIOTIC AND ELEGANT.

ONE MAY BE BOTH AND WEAR ONLY AMERICAN WOOLENS.

Some of the Finest Fabrics Produced Anywhere in the World are Being Woven in the Woolen Mills of the United States—Goods That Defy Competition

In a recent issue of the Washington Post Mr. E. M. Barnett, the representative of a London exporting firm, is quoted as saying:

"There will always be a demand for superior lines of merchandise of every description from the old country. My house makes a specialty of fine arts, and our trade with the United States is very satisfactory. The firms that send over high-priced woolens are doing a splendid business. They make cloths so much better and finer than they can be produced in America, for climatic reasons, that men who will wear only the best clothing cannot be satisfied with anything that is not imported. There is no sort of a tariff law that your Congress can frame that will shut us out of your markets."

It is a melancholy fact that a large number of well dressed American men "cannot be satisfied with anything that is not imported." They seem unable to dispel the illusion that if you want the best you must go to Europe for it. They have not learned, and it is difficult to convince them, that the time has passed when America must depend upon foreign looms for its high grade woolens, and that some of the finest fabrics produced anywhere in the world are being woven to-day in American woolen mills.

The cloth used in the inauguration suits of President McKinley and Vice-President Hobart was woven in Connecticut, and is pronounced by experts to be equal in all respects to any material manufactured in Europe. Millions of yards of equally good cloth are being turned out right along in American mills.

The four years of Wilson-Gorman free trade tariff and wholesale undervaluation of foreign cloths were years of severe strain upon the woolen industry of the United States, but in spite of the difficulties incident to unfair competition and insufficient protection the American mill men hung on bravely to the home market and hoped for better times.

Better times are here, and under their influence the art and industry of cloth making in this country may be depended upon to make tremendous strides. It only needs a settled rate of tariff and a staple market to enable this industry to do in woolens what many other domestic industries are doing in their respective lines—that is, produce goods that defy competition in either quality or price.

In the meantime, however, the fact should not be forgotten that in all excepting a few specialized lines—for example, West of England, Belgian and German broadcloths—the high grade woolens for men's wear that are made by the leading mills of America are not in any way surpassed, and in some ways are not equaled, by woolens of foreign manufacture.

No American gentleman, be he never so exacting as to his apparel, need be ashamed to follow the admirable example set by the President and Vice-President of the United States on inauguration day, March 4, 1897, and wear American woolens. It is possible to be patriotic and perfectly dressed at the same time.

American Money Abroad.

In spite of the fact that the Dingley tariff advanced the duty on cotton laces and cotton embroideries from fifty per cent. to sixty per cent., an increase of ten per cent., there has been exported to the United States from St. Gall, Switzerland, during the first six months of the new law over $200,000 worth more of those goods than were exported during the last six months of the preceding year. Such is the official report to the State Department of James T. Du Bois, United States Consul-General at St. Gall.

How is this large increase to be explained? How do the free trade croakers account for the fact that during the six months ending December 31, 1897, the total value of cotton laces and embroideries sold by St. Gall to the United States was in round figures $3,000,000, which is over $200,000 in excess of the amount sent to us during the last six months of 1896?

This does not show a destruction of our foreign trade and a suspension of imports as the results of the principle of protection intelligently applied. On the contrary, it shows that imports and trade with foreign countries may increase under the right sort of tariff, the sort that encourages the industries that can be carried on advantageously in this country, while at the same time it augments the demand for and the power to purchase articles not produced to advantage at home—for example, the cotton laces and embroideries of St. Gall.

It is reported by Consul Du Bois that this quaint old Swiss town is gaining new life from the generous influx of American money, and is being transformed into an active modern city adorned with many handsome business blocks and some costly and attractive villas. So it would seem that the prosperity which protection brings to America is felt in places outside of this land of peace and plenty.

Trade Follows the Flag.

"Why," it may be asked, "is our commerce with Venezuela so much larger and more profitable than it is with other South American countries, where, as a rule, we are scantily represented?" The answer is not far to seek—there is an American steamship line to Venezuela while there is none to Brazil, to Argentine, to Uruguay or to Chile. That "trade follows the flag" has never been more brilliantly exemplified than in our relations with Venezuela. In twenty years our commerce with that country has increased more than five-fold, and under reciprocity it is capable, of course, of even further expansion.—Boston Journal.

Not So Cheerful.

Popocratic newspapers are not referring to the increasing revenues derived under the Dingley law with the cheerfulness that has illumined their remarks about failures, strikes and other calamities.—Omaha Bee.

TARIFF WITHOUT SENSE.

How American Canned Goods Are Taxed in Germany.

The manner in which some lines of American goods are taxed in Germany is forcibly illustrated in a communication from a correspondent of the American Economist in Fuerth, Bavaria. The case in point has no connection with the action of the Prussian Government in reference to American apples, the latter having occurred several weeks after the arrival of the invoice of canned goods to which the correspondent alludes. The consignment consisted of two cases of four dozen two-pound cans of peaches, one case of two dozen two-pound cans of corn, and one case of two dozen three-pound cans of tomatoes. These goods were shipped from Baltimore. The selling price in that city was $7, and the freight from Baltimore to Fuerth was $6.70. The duty amounted to 42.50 marks, or $10.12.

"From this," writes the correspondent, "you can see that we have no duty in the States compared with the German duty. Just such duty as this keeps our American canned goods out of Germany. If the free trade or tariff-for-revenue newspapers of Baltimore, California, New Jersey and Delaware, where the large canneries are situated, could be induced to publish these facts, I'm sure it would interest their readers."

If to the duty of nearly 150 per cent. is added the high charge for freight, the cost of laying down American canned goods is but little less than three times the cost of marketing the goods in our own country, and the selling price in Germany must of necessity be three times what it is in the United States. In America the delicious canned peaches and the wholesome sweet corn and tomatoes are classed as among the necessaries and form a regular portion of the food of the American workingman and his family. In Germany these articles are expensive luxuries, which are wholly outside the reach of the wage earners. The German tariff on these goods is so nearly prohibitory as to practically debar the people of that country from using American canned goods, and as there is in Germany no adequate supply of home-grown fruits and vegetables to take their place, the Germans must needs go without. This is not enlightened protection; it is prohibition pure and simple, a tariff without revenue and without sense.

They Belong Together.

Uncle Sam—"Now I've got an A1 Protective Tariff, the next thing I want is an A1 Merchant Marine."

Proof of Good Times.

Persons who for political reasons continue to deny that prosperity has come will find it difficult to explain the fact that during the month of January, 1898, bonds of the value of $90,000,000 were sold in New York, against $38,000,000 in January, 1897.

If any one should be at a loss to discover the connection between this immense increase in the purchase of interest bearing securities and the great advance in prosperity, it may be well to explain that a large proportion of the bond purchases was made by country banks; and—most significant of all—the reason why the banks are such liberal buyers of bonds is found in the fact that the local business men and farmers have plenty of money and are borrowing less from the banks than they have done for several years past.

It would be impossible to give stronger proof of good times the country over than is found in these heavy bond sales.

The South Should Wake Up.

A large per cent. of the raw material which abounds in Arkansas should be converted into finished product at home, giving employment to skilled labor and at the same time enlarging the home demand for farm products. Within twelve months there has been an advance in all farm products but cotton. Iron, lead, zinc, have also advanced. Foreign demand has doubtless caused the price of grain to go higher, but the restoration of business to old conditions has caused material to advance. The protective system stimulates production. It is claimed the protective system has built up the East and enriched that section out of proportion with the West and South. If this is so, it is time the South were improving the opportunities and benefits to be derived from protection. All Republicans believe this—thousands of Democrats believe it also.—Little Rock Republican.

Wages in Italy.

A traveler who recently returned from Italy states that he found the price of female labor in silk throwing to be from ten to sixteen cents per day of twelve hours. How does that strike protected female labor in Paterson, where the prices are from seventy-five cents to one dollar a day of about nine and one-quarter hours?—American Silk Journal.

Critics Who Are Hard to Please.

The opposition now criticising the Republican revenue measure for insufficiency is the same opposition that denounced previous Republican revenue laws for producing too much revenue. It is hard to please that class of critics, but the present year is likely to vindicate the Republican revenue legislation as an income producer.—Burlington Hawkeye.

LA CHAMPAGNE IN PORT.

The Overdue Disabled Liner Towed Into Halifax.

THRILLING TALE OF THE SEA.

Fell in With the Roman Two Hundred Miles Southeast of the Point at Which She Was Anchored When Her Brave Sailors Left Her in an Open Boat to Bring Assistance—All Hands Safe.

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia (By Cable).—La Champagne, the French liner, more than a week overdue at the Port of New York, is safe in the Harbor at Halifax, with 464 people, comprising passengers and crew, all safe and sound on board. After tossing helplessly at sea for six days and nights, almost in midocean, the crippled ship was picked up on Thursday morning by the freighter Roman and towed into port. The passengers and mail were forwarded to New York immediately.

On February 12 La Champagne sailed from Havre, France, for New York. She progressed without mishap until off the banks of Newfoundland and well to the north of the regular ocean track. Late in the evening of February 17 the shaft broke short off, close to the propeller, totally disabling the steamer. Despite the serious character of the mishap and the heavy weather prevailing the passengers behaved admirably.

Captain Poitroit at first thought that his engineers could repair the damage in a few hours, but an investigation showed that the break could not be remedied until port was reached. So La Champagne dropped anchor some 800 miles to the eastward of Halifax and waited for help.

But no help came during the first twenty-four hours, as the derelict was too far out of the track of steamers. So on the day following the breakdown the captain called for volunteers to man a lifeboat and go in search of assistance. From those who offered themselves the captain selected Third Officer George Unsworth and nine gallant able seamen, all ready to risk their lives in the venture. With plenty of water and provisions on board the little boat set sail and headed south, followed by the encouraging cheers of the passengers.

What this brave crew suffered is one of the most heroic tales of the sea. Day and night for nearly a week they fought against despair and death, doused constantly with icy water and frozen fast to the seats of the boat. Once or twice they heard the throbbing of steamer engines through the fog and mist, but were unable to make themselves seen or heard. And once the freezing sailors passed close enough to a steamer to count the lighted ports. Unsworth and his men were picked up half dead on Thursday by the steamer Rotterdam bound for New York.

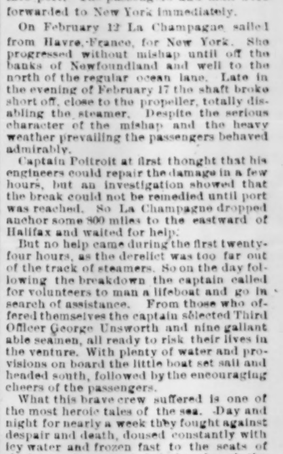
On the same day the Liverpool and Boston freight steamer Roman hooked up the crippled liner and started for Halifax. Just before dark Sunday night, in a thickening snowstorm, the Roman, with her prize astern, toiled into the harbor. A few hours more and the two steamers would have been still at sea, caught in a dark and stormy night, off a dangerous coast. But all is well with La Champagne, and what might have been an ocean horror has ended happily for all hands.

TRIED TO KILL KING GEORGE.

Greece's Ruler Attacked by Two Men When Returning From a Drive.

An unsuccessful attempt was made at Athens to assassinate King George of Greece.

The King was returning from Phalerum at five o'clock in the evening in a landau, accompanied by the Princess Maria, when two men, who were hidden in a ditch alongside the road, opened fire with guns upon



KING GEORGE OF GREECE.

the occupants of the carriage. The first shot missed, but the second wounded a footman in the arm. The coachman whipped up his horses and the royal party dashed away at a gallop.

The men fired seven more shots after them, none of which took effect, and the King and Princess returned to the palace unhurt. The Metropolitan held a thanksgiving service in the palace chapel at half-past nine o'clock p. m. The Queen knelt, sobbing, throughout the service. A solemn Te Deum was held in the cathedral next morning, at which all the members of the royal family attended.

Spain's Point of View.

Premier Sagasta says that no Spanish Government would listen to a proposal to arbitrate the Cuban trouble; the Cardinal Archbishop of Valladolid has written a letter denouncing the United States; "Correspondencia Militar," the organ of the Spanish Army, says that war with the United States is expected in April.

The Lattimer Trial.

The trial of Sheriff Martin and his posse at Wilkesbarre, Penn., was stopped for several days on account of the illness of several of the jurors.

Scarcity of Food in Spain.

There is appalling scarcity of food in the provinces of Spain. The price of wheat is unprecedentedly high. Bread riots are of daily occurrence at Salamanca. The civil guard there has been reinforced and it is probable that martial law will be proclaimed.

Important Pension Decision.

Assistant Secretary Davis of the Department of the Interior has modified the action of the Board of Revision of the Pension Bureau, under Hoke Smith, by practically deciding that the 25,000 veterans then dropped from the list may have a re-examination.

Prominent People.

Herr Anton Seidl has been obliged to decline the conductorship of the Royal Opera House at Berlin, owing to his American engagements, and Herr Motti has been appointed.

General John A. Bingham, a member of the Thirty-eighth Congress and President of the court which tried Mrs. Surratt for conspiracy against the life of Abraham Lincoln, is now eighty-two years old, and almost penniless.

The last time Queen Victoria opened Parliament was in 1886, and it is likely to remain the last time, for an elevator would be necessary in the House of Lords should she again attend the function, as she is too feeble to ascend the stairs.

CASTORIA

THE KIND YOU HAVE ALWAYS BOUGHT

Has the fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. on every wrapper.

Boy Wanted.

Merchant (to applicant for position)—Are you a good penman and a good speller?

Applicant (who has recently graduated from public schools with high honors)—No, sir. I cannot spell well, neither can I write legibly, but in physiology, astronomy, geology and zoology I am an expert.

Merchant (testily to clerk in next room)—John, send in some one with a practical education.—Minneapolis Tribune.

The Man For the Place.

Mr. Beaumondo—How do you like the new coachman, my dear?

Mrs. Beaumondo—Oh, he's splendid! His hair just matches our pair of chestnut carriage horses."—London Fun.

It is not unusual for the Duke of Westminster's charity ball to amount to £20,000 a year.

No Room for Doubt.

Proof, yes overwhelming proof can be furnished of the excellent curative qualities of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. "I caught a cold which led to a cough and pain in the chest, (pneumonia?) I bought Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, and after taking one bottle of it, the cough began to disappear; when I finished taking the second bottle I was cured. Gustav Thurmaster, 49 Hickory St., Cleveland, O." Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup costs but 25 cents. Take only Bull's.

Norfolk and Souteu R. R.

Schedule in effect Feb'y. 21, 1898.

Norfolk & Southern R. R. Mail and Express trains, Southbound, daily (except Sundays), leave Elizabeth City, at 11:40, A. M., and 6.00, P. M., Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Northbound, daily, except Sundays, leave Elizabeth City at 2.45 P. M., and Tuesday hursdays and Saturdays at 9:20, A. M.

The trains arrive at and depart from the Norfolk & Western depot, Norfolk; connect at Norfolk with all Rail and Steamer lines, and at Edenton with steamer for Roanoke, Cashies Chowan and Scuppernong rivers; transfer steamers to Mackey's Ferry, thence by Norfolk & Southern R. R. to Pantego and Belhaven connecting with steamer Virginia Dare for Makeleyville, Aurora, Washington and all intermediate landings.

EASTERN CAROLINA DISPATCH AND OLD DOMINION LINE.

The steamer Neuse leaves Elizabeth City Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6:00 P. M., for Newbern, connecting with the A. & N. C. R. R. for Goldsboro, Kinston and Morehead City; and with the W. & N. R. R. for Jacksonville, Wilmington, N. C., etc., touching at Roanoke Island Tuesday and Thursdays. Returning, leave Newbern Monday, Wednesday and Friday, touching at Roanoke Island Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays and Oriental Monday and Wednesday.

The Steamer Newbern leaves Elizabeth City Mondays at noon and Wednesday at 6:00 P. M., for Roanoke Island, Ocracoke, Oriental and Newbern and Saturday 3 p. m. for Roanoke Island direct.

Tickets on sale at Elizabeth City Station to Roanoke Island, Ocracoke, Nowberne, Oriental, Kinston, Goldsboro, Morehead City and Wilmington.

Daily all rail service between Elizabeth City and New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Norfolk.

Through cars and as low rates and quicker time than by any other route.

Direct all goods to be shipped via Eastern Carolina Dispatch as follows: From Norfolk by Norfolk & Southern Railroad; Baltimore, by P. W. & B. R. R., President Street station Philadelphia, Pennsylvania R. R., Dock Street Station; New York, by Pennsylvania R. R., Pier 27 North River, and Old Dominion Line.

For further information apply to M. H Snowden, Agent, Elizabeth City, or to the General Office of the Norfolk & Southern R. R. Company, Norfolk, Va.

M. K. KING, Gen'l Man'r. H. C. HUDGINS, Gen'l Ft & Pass'r Ag.

GEORGE W. BELL,
Gun-Smith,

At the Old Stand on Road Street,

ELIZ. CITY, NORTH CAROLINA

FRED DAVIS
DEALER IN

COAL.

Coal of all sizes and of best quality constantly on hand. All orders promptly are filled.

All coal is screened before leaving the yard: Lowest prices guaranteed.

F. H. ZIEGLER & BRO.

Successors to John H Ziegler,

Dealers in all Kinds of

Undertakers' Supplies,

From the Cheapest to the Best. All telegrams promptly attended to.

CRAPES AND COOLING BOARDS,

when desired. The finest Hearse in the section. Rosewood, Walnut, Cloth covered and Metalic Caskets a specialty At the old stand on Ehringhaus Street.

All kinds of Cabinet Work done.

T. P. WHITE,

BOOT & SHOEMAKER

2nd door North of Poindexter Street Bridge.

Patching and mending Rubber Boots a specialty.

GROVES

TASTELESS

CHILL TONIC

IS JUST AS GOOD FOR ADULTS.

WARRANTED. PRICE 50 cts.

GALATIA, ILLS., Nov. 16, 1893.

Paris Medicine Co., St. Louis, Mo.

Gentlemen:—We sold last year, 99 bottles of GROVE'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC and have bought three gross already this year. In all our experience of 14 years, in the drug business, have never sold an article that gave such universal satisfaction to your Bitters. Yours truly, Arnold, Gause & Co.

The North Carolinian

Published Every Wednesday

THE OFFICIAL ORGAN OF BOTH THE CITY AND THE COUNTY.

For terms and advertising rates see first page.

Communications relative to and of interest in the Albemarle District solicited from all quarters.

A DOUBLE BENEFIT.

The Dingley law has encouraged American foreign trade by reducing American purchases abroad and increasing foreign purchases of American goods. It has been a double benefit to this country in stimulating home capital, increasing the home market and extending the foreign ones. It shows that the best way to go after the "markets of the world" is to look first after the home market and put the home producer into condition to meet foreign competition at home and abroad alike.

None of these considerations will be noticed by the Free-Trade press because they show once more by official statistics the hollowness of the Free-Trade professions and the wrong headedness of the Free-Trade theory. If the opposition to the Republican principle of Tariff for Protection were to give out the facts and leave the deductions therefrom to be drawn altogether by the people instead of holding to exploded theories in spite of monumental proofs to the contrary, and if they would confine themselves to theorems of doctrinaires written in books, there would be no Free-Trade party in this country inside of six months.

SHOULD BE DONE BY FRIENDS.

Experience proves that there is no interruption of prosperity caused by revision of the Tariff where those do it who are guided by the great Protective principle that American interests, whatever they are, must be paramount. The Republican party has discussed and adopted a dozen changes in the Tariff since 1860, and not one of them caused the slightest diminution of confidence or interfered in the smallest degree with business progress.

The consideration of the McKinley bill was coincident with the highest tide of prosperity. The preparation of the Dingley bill was accompanied by steady progress towards better times. It was only when the Tariff was being tinkered with by those whose avowed purpose was to disregard American interests that paralysis fell upon the business of the country.

NATIONAL BANKRUPTCY LAW.

The measure before Congress for a National Bankruptcy law should be passed at once and made a law. Several hundred thousand of the best business men in this country are held in financial chains from the reverses of the panic of 1893, from causes beyond their control, and they should be released and put to work again for the general good. A uniform distribution of the assetts of insolvents is possible under a general bankruptcy law properly administered, whereas it is not now the case under the different State laws.

LETTERED ON SOIL AND SKY

The New England cotton manufacturers may persist in closing their eyes to the manifest advantages which the South offers for the manufacture of cotton fabrics; but unless there is absolutely no confidence to be placed in present indications the South is destined within the next few years to become the great centre of the cotton industry of the United States. So clearly is this prediction lettered upon our soil and sky that its fulfilment scarcely amits of intelligent doubt.

The facts are that European nations must have our products. They can't get them so good or so cheap as from us. We have them to sell, they know it, want our goods and buy them no matter what our Tariff laws are. But they won't buy what they can produce themselves, and neither should we. We buy from them what we want, and they buy from us what they want, and that is all there is of it.

In the country over there is a greater volme of business now being done, labor is more generally employed, industrial activity is greater and more money in circulation than at any time in the past four years. Labor trouble is an exception nowadays and not the rule.

One year ago President Cleveland vetoed the Immigration bill. That veto has postponed the much needed restriction of immigration a year, but public sentiment in favor of the principle it upheld has grown steadily and its embodiment in law cannot be put off much longer.

The American Tariff policy acts as a perpetual bonus or inducement to draw capital and enterprise hith erward from all portions of the earth. It is the policy of National expansion

The distance between Key West and Havana is about one hundred miles.

BE PATIENT.

Some people, "expecting all things in an hour," express great impatience at the progress of the Court of Inquiry on the Maine disaster. But "suspend judgement" is the proper thing to do. Each day that passes may seem more tedious than its predicessors to anxious watches; but it brings the truth just so much nearer revelation, and it brings satisfaction just so much nearer to those who wait for it. Confidence in the Government and the Court is amply confirmed, and confidence should promote patience. The beginning of the end is at hand. Let the ultimate disclosure of the facts and the measuring out of unquestionable justice not be marred by rash prejudgments. The country has waited thus long. It can afford to wait a little longer. It will not be in vain. The President will do his full duty. Be patient.

COMING HERE.

Many great European industries are opening up branches in this country to supply goods to the American market, from which they are debarred by the high duties. It will cut down Custom House receipts, but it will furnish new employment to American workmen. Nor will these new comers lessen the sales of American productions, for as prosperity steadily increases, the demand for more expensive garment materials will be greater, and the time will come when the factories will have all the orders they can fill.

THE MIDDLE MAN.

The middleman is a necessity. If a farmer had 1000 bushels of grain to sell he could never retail it. He is compelled to sell in bulk. The middle men are the distributors, and they are also consumers. The farmer can get rid of the middle men to a certain extent by seeking markets near home for articles that are readily salable, such as butter and eggs, but if he buys from his neighbor any of the articles he sells, then he, too, becomes a middle man, as he handles the product of his neighbor between the producer and consumer.

An ordea has been issued that Feneral prisoners hereafter, instead of being sent to Ohio or New York, shall be confined in the penitentiary at Raleigh.

One biographer calls Washington "a modern man." The fact is that Washington and Lincoln would fit in any golden age, past or to come.

The Spanish government is not paying the coupons on its bonds. This is not a financial condition to support a war.

Consul General Lee is steadily making a reputation as a man of energy and discretion and a patriot who understands his duty.

☞ Uncle Sam is not accusing anybody. He is simply "keeping his power dry."

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

Washington, Mch. 4, 1898.

President McKinley, like the humblest citizen, is waiting for the Naval Court of Inquiry to find its verdict; until that verdict is reached there is nothing to be done. When that verdict will be given is more than any man, even one of the members of the court can say. The court is largely a law unto itself, and will take all the time needed to make the investigation thorough and its verdict convincing. Meanwhile the President is performing his regular duties. If he has an opinion on the cause of the Maine disaster he is keeping it to himself, and publications quoting him on the subject are fakes pure and simple. The only member of the Cabinet who has publicly expressed an opinion is Secretary Long, who said that in his judgment the official statement of Spain, through its charge d'affairs at Washington, that there no mines in Havanna harbor, eliminated the element of official Spanish participation in the explsion. An attempt has been made to make a great sensation out of the expression of opinion, but after all there are few persons who ever entertained the belief that the Maine was blow up by orders of the Spanish government, so that it really amounts to nothing. Spain will be held responsible, it it be shown that the explosion was on the outside, no matter who committed the crime.

The Democrats in Congress, with the exception of the sputtering of the J. Hamilton Lewis stripe, are not indulging in any criticising of the President for not showing his hand in advance of the verdict of the Naval Court. On the contrary they are keeping very quiet and are very much afraid that when the President does move he will move faster than they are willing to go. In other words, they are afraid to shout war now lest they be called upon by their votes to support the President in making war.

In adopting a resolution providing for the erection of a bronze memorial tablet at the Capitol to commemorate the officers and sailors who lost their lives on the battleship Maine, in Havana harbor, Congress did a just and fitting thing, for, as Senator Perkins so aptly said, "When death came in the awful shape it took in the harbor of Havana, the dead are no less heroes than if they had fallen before hostile guns. The living have shown the heroic mould in which all were cast. If it were ever fitting to recognize the devotion to the country of brave men, it is now fitting to erect a tablet in memory of those who lost their lives in the destruction of the Maine."

Representative Dalzell's arraignment of yellow journal sensationalism which was so thoroughly deserved, has been highly commended. After briefly referring to the Cuban situation as it was up to the blowing up of the Maine, Mr. Dalzell said: "In all of this great excitement there are two things that have impressed me with their conspiciousness. One is a matter of pride; the other a sonrce of reproach. The reproach to which I refer is toward the sensational and infamous columns of much of the press of this country. We pay a great price indeed for the liberty of the press. It is not liberty we pay for, it is license. Some of the journals we pick up to-day may be said to contain nothing but what is prima facia false. They do not know the truth, or, if they do, it never finds a place in their columns. They have no relations to the public morals, except to degrade and debase them. The pratings of this class of the anarchistic press are not intended to serve public interest, but to excite the baser feelings of human nature." The thing which Mr. Dalzell referred to as a matter of pride is the self-repression and calm dignity of the American people as a whole since the Maine catastrophe, and their absolute confidence that President McKinley will do the right thing at the right time.

CASTORIA.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought. is on every wrapper.

Our Oyster Industry.

ED. CAROLINIAN:—There are some features of the Oyster Industry of Eastern North Carolina, I think, that even its most earnest friends and supporters have overlooked. The one, in my opinion, which is of the most importance and that ought to be agitated, is the extension of the oyster fields. At the present time the oyster fields compose Pamlico, Core and Bogue Sounds and their tributaries just inside of what is termed the Bar; and North of Roanoke Island we find Croatan, Albemarle and Currituck Sounds, a body of fresh water 75 miles in length and, at some points 20 miles in width, which gives a large water surface. The water in these Sounds are so fresh that it unfits them for oyster culture; this is caused by what is known as the Bar that prevents the salt water of the Ocean from mixing with the fresh water in these Sounds and tributaries, and all of this vast amount of fresh water must pass by Roanoke Island before it reaches the Ocean through the Inlets that enter the Ocean. The vast amount of water in these Sounds are of no avail only for fish and game. Fully fifty per cent. of the possible oyster grounds of the State should be better understood. If the proper Inlet was made through the Beach or Bar into the Ocean at the mouth of the Albemarle Sound or thereabouts, so that the ebb and flow of the Ocean could come in and out, it would, in my opinion, have the effect of increasing the area of the oyster fields to double what it is at present.

To me, it seems that this could be done and with very little expense as compared with the great amount of benefit to be derived. One good Inlet opened at or near the point I have indicated would furnish salt water enough to make the whole water surface in these Sounds available for oyster culture.

I know the question will be raised by some that the Inlet would fill up, and so was the question raised as to the practicability of Noah building the Ark. It can be done as was done at the mouth of the Mississippi River on the jetty system by piling the channel. In the same way piling could be driven sufficiently wide apart to open up a wide Inlet by dredging it out and as to the practicability of this proposition we have an object lesson at Galveston Harbor. It has not been very long since all large vessels had to be loaded with barges outside of the Bar, and, now, with the improved facilities for dredging, the channel over the Bars has been so enlarged and deepened as to admit any dimension vessel to come over the Bar into the harbor, and that was of so mueh importance to the citizens of Galveston that they celebrated it with great pomp and display.

We find a little nearer home Ocracoke Inlet, a short time back, not more than three years, it was almost impossible for a vessel to pass out over the swash inside the Inlet; now it is dredged out up to deep water at the Inlet and it is no trouble whatever for large size vessels to pass out at sea.

At the writing of this I am on the Patrol Steamer Lillie in plain view of several vessels at the Inlet soon to pass out on the bosom of the deep. Congress is appropriating millions of dollars annually for improvements of Rivers and Harbors and fully fifty per cent. of this vast sum are for schemes and far more visionary and where the results are far less valuble.

It would be a good idea if our worthy member of Congress of this district would take the matter in hand and introduce a resolution to have the United States Geological Department make a survey and report as to the practicability of this proposition. This matter ought to be agitated by the Press of the State. The counties that border on these hundred or more miles of water front would be benefited by the increase of the valuation of property to the extent of hundreds of thousands of dollars, and the Albemarle section would be one vast gold mine. Let our Congressman Skinner get such an appropriation through and he may well say that prosperity had come to his district.

THEO. WHITE.

How To Look good,

Good looks are really more than skin deep, depending entirely on a healthy condition of the vital organs. If the liver be inactive, you have a bilious look; if your stomach be disordered, you have a dyspeptic look; if your kidneys be affected, you have a pinched look. Seeure good health, and you will surely have good looks. "Electric Bitters" is a good Altertive and Tonic. Acts directly on the stomach, liver and kidneys. Purifies the blood, cures pimples, blotches and boils, and gives a good complexion. Every bottle guaranteed. Sold at A. Wadsworth's Drug store, at 50 cents per bottle.

BETRAYED BY FLAPJACKS.

A Waiter Who Can Tell a Man's Occupation by the Way He Eats.

There is a waiter in a Dearborn street restaurant who has discovered the science of reading a man's occupation by his manner of eating. He can look into the calm eye of a customer engaged in disarticulating a "ham and" and determine with wonderful accuracy whether the man is a scissors grinder or a State street merchant.

Of course one must be a close observer to do all this, and it isn't everybody that is afforded a lunch counter for a field of study. Yet if the student will avail himself of opportunities while seated at the mahogany board he will find that when the business man is at the table some habit acquired in the daily pursuance of his profession will be sure to show itself.

For an instance, the banker may come in and order wheat cakes. If he does, the waiter declares he will invariably dip his fingers in the water and run over the cakes to see if there is a miscount.

The gambler will look around to see if any one is watching and then palm a slice of bread. If he orders flapjacks, he is sure to slip them one by one from the bottom as he eats them. The clothing salesman will hold his flapjacks up to the light and feel the texture, while the keen observer will notice that the jeweler, upon ordering pie, will hold it to his ear, shake it and then listen, after which he will lift off the top crust with the point of his knife and examine the insides.

During an interivew the other day the waiter stated that he called his new science "eatistry."

"I have not mastered my science yet," said he, "and seldom a day passes but that I learn some new point. Oh, it's a great study, and I think in time it will take its place along with palmistry and phrenology and other kindred sciences."

"Have you ever made a mistake in judging a man's occupation?"

"Only once, and that could hardly be called a mistake, for I made no decision as to the man's business. I confess I was stumped. The fellow came in and ordered his dinner. Of course I gave him a glass of water. He looked at it with some surprise and said, 'I didn't order that.'

"'It costs you nothing,' says I, 'and you don't need to drink it unless you want to.'

"He thanked me, and what do you think—he broke his bread into it and then ate it with a spoon. I didn't know what to make of it, and for the life of me I couldn't determine what his business was. When he was leaving, I tapped him on the shoulder and asked him outright what he did for a living.

"'Why,' says he, 'I'm a milkman.'"

—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

AN OLD GOVERNMENT DIE.

Used by a Lawyer as a Paperweight For Years.

In the course of a lecture at the Apprentices' library A. E. Outerbridge, Jr., related an interesting incident that serves to show how much more careful Uncle Sam is in the destruction of old dies for coins than he used to be. "Some time ago," said Mr. Outerbridge, "I was visiting the office of a friend who is a lawyer, when I noticed upon his desk a little metal object, covered with three or four coats of red paint, which was apparently in use as a paperweight. It was a government die for a silver dollar of 1809, and for my friend to have it in his possession was a penal offense. He did not know what it was until I told him, and he informed me that it had been around the office as a paperweight as long as he could remember—40 years at least. I gave him a silver weight in its place and informed the authorities at Washington of the circumstance, also forwarding my friend's affidavit as to what he knew about it.

"At that time, though all dies were supposed to be destroyed when discarded, the system was rather lax, and they sometimes found their way into the possession of junk dealers. I agreed to turn over the die upon condition that it should not be destroyed, but kept in the numismatic collection at the Philadelphia mint, and that I might borrow it at a future time to illustrate a lecture. The conditions were agreed to, and I have brought the die with me tonight to show to you. I had to write a very formal letter to get it, stating the purpose for which it was to be used, and it must be returned tomorrow morning."

—Philadelphia Record.

Melting Metals.

A note concerning the peculiar phenomenon noticed in the melting of metals when under extended pressure has recently been published by H. Bischof of Wiesbaden. When a metal is bedded in a mortar of chemically pure aluminium oxide, thoroughly dried and then subjected to the necessary heat, a considerable retardation in melting is noticed. For instance, a rod of silver, which should melt at 1,830 degrees F., when thus treated will not change its form and melt together until 5,730 degrees F. Palladium, which should melt at 2,730 degrees F., shows no sign of yielding at 2,900 degrees F. It would seem that these rods of metal, unable to expand while in the powerful grip of the aluminium oxide, which contracts on heating, simply cannot melt as they would under normal conditions.

WINE OF CARDUI

THE NEW WAY.

WOMEN used to think "female diseases" could only be treated after "local examinations" by physicians. Dread of such treatment kept thousands of modest women silent about their suffering. The introduction of Wine of Cardui has now demonstrated that nine-tenths of all the cases of menstrual disorders do not require a physician's attention at all. The simple, pure

McELREE'S Wine of Cardui

taken in the privacy of a woman's own home insures quick relief and speedy cure. Women need not hesitate now. Wine of Cardui requires no humiliating examinations for its adoption. It cures any disease that comes under the head of "female troubles"—disordered menses, falling of the womb, "whites," change of life. It makes women beautiful by making them well. It keeps them young by keeping them healthy. $1.00 at the drug store.

For advice in cases requiring special directions, address, giving symptoms, the "Ladies' Advisory Department," The Chattanooga Medicine Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.

W. I. ADDISON, M.D., Cary, Miss., says: "I use Wine of Cardui extensively in my practice and find it a most excellent preparation for female troubles."

WINE OF CARDUI

The Original Organ Grinder.

When barrel organs, once the usual accompaniment of the magic lantern, came into use, a native of the province of Tende was one of the first who traveled about Europe with this instrument.

In his peregrinations he collected money enough to enable him to purchase from the king of Sardinia the title of count of the country where he was born—for which, probably, in a time of war he did not pay above 1,000 guineas.

With the remainder of his money he purchased an estate suitable to his rank and settled himself peaceably for the remainder of his days in his mansion.

In the entrance hall of his dwelling he hung up his magic lantern and his organ facing the door, there to be carefully preserved till they moldered to dust, and he ordered by his will that any one of his descendants who should cause them to be removed should forfeit his inheritance and his patrimony revert to the next heir, or, in failure of a successor, to the hospital of Tende.

Only a few years ago the organ and lantern were still to be seen carefully preserved.—Pearson's Weekly.

Explained.

"Who is that stout lady over there?"

"That's Mrs. Spriggins of the Ladies' Whist club. She's the only woman in the club who never asked, 'What is trumps?'"

"Quite remarkable!"

"Yes. She has some kind of an impediment in her speech that prevents her from pronouncing words that begin with t."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Just as Good

as Scott's and we sell it much cheaper," is a statement sometimes made by the druggist when Scott's Emulsion is called for. This shows that the druggists themselves regard

Scott's Emulsion

of Cod-Liver Oil with Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda as the standard; and the purchaser who desires to procure the "standard" because he knows it has been of untold benefit, should not for one instant think of taking the risk of using some untried preparation. The substitution of something said to be "just as good" for a standard preparation twenty-five years on the market, should not be permitted by the intelligent purchaser.

Be sure you get SCOTT'S Emulsion. See that the man and fish are on the wrapper

50c. and $1.00, all druggists.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, New York.

CASTORIA.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought. is on every wrapper.

ONE OF TWO WAYS.

The bladder was created for one purpose, namely, a receptacle for the urine, and as such it is not liable to any form of disease except by one or two ways. The first way is from imperfect action of the kidneys. The second is from careless local treatment of other diseases.

CHIEF CAUSE.

Unhealthy urine from unhealthy kidneys is the chief cause of bladder troubles. So the womb, like the bladder, was created for one purpose, and if not doctored too much is not liable to weakness or disease, except in rare cases. It is situated back of and very close to the bladder, any pain, disease or inconvenience manifested in the kidneys, back, bladder or urinary passage is often, by mistake, attributed to female weakness or womb trouble of some sort. The error is easily made and may as easily be avoided. To find out correctly, set your urine aside for twenty-four hours; a sediment or settling indicates kidney trouble. The mild and extraordinary effect of Dr. Kilmer's Swamp Root, the great kidney and bladder remedy is soon realized. If you need a medicine you should have the best. At druggists fifty cents and one dollar.

You may have a sample bottle and pamphlet beth sent free by mail upon receipt of three two-cent stamps to cover cost of postage on the bottle. Mention this paper and send your address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. The proprietor of this paper guarantees the genuiness of this offer.

You may have a sample bottle and pamphlet; both sent free by mail. Mention this paper and send your address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. The proprietor of this paper guarantees the genuineness of this offer.

S. B. Miller & Co.

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Commission Fish Dealers,

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Clarance G. Miller, Miller Longbotham.

Established 1861.

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Wholesale Commission Dealers in

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Soft Crabs, Terrapin, Etc.

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100 DROPS
CASTORIA
A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of
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Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral.
NOT NARCOTIC.
Recipe of Old Dr SAMUEL PITCHER
A perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP.
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EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

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THE KIND YOU HAVE ALWAYS BOUGHT.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

CANDY CATHARTIC Cascarets CURE CONSTIPATION

REGULATE THE LIVER

10¢ 25¢ 50¢ ALL DRUGGISTS

CANDY CATHARTIC

seating liquids or cannon-ball pills.

PURELY VEGETABLE

never before put together in any form.

ANTISEPTIC LAXATIVE

kind that breed and feed in the system.

LIVER STIMULANT

their action easy and natural.

BOON FOR MOTHERS

PLEASE THE CHILDREN

CURE GUARANTEED

HEALTH FOR 10 CENTS

CASCARETS taste good. Eat them like candy. They remove any bad taste in the mouth, leaving the breath sweet and perfumed. It is a pleasure to take them instead of nauseous pills.

CASCARETS are purely vegetable and contain no mercurial or other mineral poison. They are made of the latest remedies discovered and a scientific combination of fruits.

CASCARETS are antiseptic. That means the germ, undigested food from souring in the stomach, prevent fermentation in the bowels and kill disease germs of any

CASCARETS tone the stomach and bowels and stimulate the lazy liver, making the blood pure. They strengthen the bowels and put them into vigorous healthy condition, making

CASCARETS increase the flow of milk in nursing mothers. A tablet eaten by the mother makes her milk nicely purgative and has a mild but certain effect on the baby. Has only safe laxative for the babe-in-arms.

CASCARETS are liked by children. They taste good and do good. Stop sick-headache and cramps, and kill and drive off worms, and all kinds of germ diseases that live in the bowels of the growing child.

CASCARETS, when taken patiently, persistently, are guaranteed to cure any case of constipation, no matter how old and no matter of what kind. In fact, they are the cheapest money will be effectually refunded by your own druggist.

CASCARETS are sold by all druggists for 10c, 25c, 50c a box, according to size. A 10c box will prove their merit and put you on the right road to perfect and permanent health. Don't risk delay.

Don't judge CASCARETS by other medicines you have tried. They are new, unlike anything else that's sold, and infinitely superior.

The only genuine. Beware of imitations!

Try a 10c box to-day, if not pleased get your money back! Larger boxes, 25c or 50c. Sample and booklet mailed free. Address

STERLING REMEDY CO., CHICAGO, MONTREAL, CAN.; NEW YORK. 299

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cures Tobacco Habit or money refunded. Makes weak men strong. Sold and guaranteed by all druggists. Got booklet.

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Stencils furnished at a moment's notice

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3 RAMBLER ROSES! WHITE, YELLOW, CRIMSON.

Will make a magnificent hedge, beautiful shade for the piazza, or a charming bed. Constant bloomers, perfectly hardy. One plant produces thousands of flowers.

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We carry in our Supply Store a full line of Rubber and Leather Belting, Oils, Wastes, Babbit Metal, Files, Belt Dressing, Engine and Rubber Packings, Lubricators, Steam Guages, Brass Goods of all kinds, Belt Lacing, Pipe and Pipe Fittings and Boiler Tubes.

We also handle Wood and Iron Pulleys, Hangers, Boxes, Collars, Shafting, Couplings and Rubber Roofing Paint. And are agents for Wood Working Machinery, Engines and Boilers and Machery of all description and Gasoline Engines and Launches.

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Mayor—Charles A. Banks; Commissioners—Paleon John, Thomas A. Commander, J. A. Kramer, B. Frank Speight and Wm. W. Griggs. Clerk, Charles Gurkin; Treasurer, Geo. W. Cobb; Constable and Chief of Police, Wm. C. Brooks; Street Commissioner, Reuben W. Berry; Fire Commissioner, Allen K. Kramer; Attorney, I. M. Meekins.

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Postmaster—E. F. Lamb.

Examining Surgeons of Pensions—Drs. J. E. Wood, W. W. Griggs and W. J. Lumsden. Meet on the 1st and 3d Wednesdays of each month at the corner of Road and Church Sts

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Evangelical Association, B. C. Krapp, pastor, Opera House, every Sunday morning and night.

Coronine—Methodist, P. R. Anderson, pastor; Corner Stone, Z. H. Berry, pastor; Olive Branch, Luke Pierce, pastor; Sawyer's Chapel, J. C. Coleman pastor. Antioch, Presbyterian, S. P. Smith, pastor.

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Masonic: Eureka Lodge No. 327 Geo. W. Brothers, Jr. W. M.; Dr. J. H. Grigg, S. W.; Jo. A. L. Pendleton, J. W.; T. B. Wilson, S. D.; C. W. Grice, J. D.; B. F. Spence, Treas.; D. B. Bradford, Secretary; E. F. Sawyer, Chaplain; J. A. Hooper and I. J. Jordan, Stewards; L. J. Shepherd, Tiler. Meets 1st and 3d Tuesday nights.

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Knights of Honor; R. B. White, Dictator; J. H. Engle, Vice Dictator; T. J. Jordan, Reporter; T. B. Wilson, Finance Reporter; W. J. Trafton, Treasurer. Meets 1st and 4th Friday.

Pasquotank Tribe No. 8, I. O. R. M.; W. H. Sanford, Prophet; Will Anderson, Sachem; E. C. Lane, sr., Sagamore; James Spires, C. of R.; S. H. Morrell, K. of W.; J. F. Simpson, K. of W. Meet every Wednesday night.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

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Sheriff, Thomas P. Wilcox; Superior Court Clerk, John P. Overman; Register of Deeds, M. B. Culpepper, Treasurer, John S. Morris; County Supervisor I. M. Meekins; Board of Education, John D. Fulmer, Newton A. Jones and John T. Davis.

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Atlantic Collegiate Institute, S. L. Sheep, Prest.
Select School, I. N. Tillett, Principal.
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Terms Reasonable.

Don't Neglect Your Liver.

Liver troubles quickly result in serious complications, and the man who neglects his liver has little regard for health. A bottle of Browns' Iron Bitters taken now and then will keep the liver in perfect order. If the disease has developed, Browns' Iron Bitters will cure it permanently. Strength and vitality will always follow its use. Browns' Iron Bitters is sold by all dealers.

CASTORIA.

The facsimile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper. The Kind You Have Always Bought.

The North Carolinian.

Wednesday, March 9, 1898.

☞Farmers are busy now.

☞Shipments of fish are increasing.

☞The cotton acreage in this section will be about as last year.

☞The reported catches from the Fisheries have not yet reached expectations.

☞Judge Norwood opens Currituck Court to-day. He will hold Camden Court next week.

☞On the 1st inst, by Rev. Dr Penick, Mr. Coral C. Barnes and Miss Katie Wieland, both of Norfolk, Va., were united in the bonds of wedlock.

☞On the 2nd inst, by Geo. D. Pool J. P., Mr. Albert A. Armstrong and Miss Annie Barnett, both of this county, were made man and wife.

☞Those who talk about the Democrats carrying the State are simply talking for effect. They are going to be worse beaten than at the last election.

☞We are glad to be able to state that the Spool and Bobbin Factory, recently destroyed by fire, is to be rebuilt and operated on a larger scale.

☞While we believe in and defend the liberty of the press, there are times when a "halt" should be called. In our opinion, the sensational falsehoods sent from Havana and published by a couple of New York papers have almost equaled the harm done by the blowing up of the Maine.

☞Special attention is called to the article of Shell Fish Commissioner White in this issue of the CAROLINIAN on the Oyster Industry of this section of the State. He has made it his business to become familiar with the subject, knows what he is writing about, and his suggestions are entitled to consideration.

☞We feel sure that when Judge Purnell learns all the facts in the case he will not censure the Sheriff of Pasquotank for what he has done in relation to receiving and caring for Federal prisoners. The Sheriff says that he refused to take a prisoner because the late Marshal would only pay half price for board; that he holds unsettled accounts against him due since 1896. Of course, Marshal Dockery will do as Marshal Hill always did, promptly pay the board bills, and there will be no further trouble.

☞The subscription price of the CAROLINIAN is $1 a year, in advance. Considering the quality and variety of the reading matter it furnishes in each issue, it is far the cheapest paper published in the District. Take this issue, as a sample copy, and compare it with these and be convinced. As for news, it not only gives the home occurrences but likewise a synopsis of the weekly happenings in the whole country. Then, too, with a good story, a poem, a letter from Washington and general useful and entertaining matter for the family and general reader, it surpasses its cotemporaries. We invite comparison.

☞A prominent and influential Populist in another part of the District, on remitting his subscription, among other things, says:

I admire the CAROLINIAN for the bold stand it takes for the principles it advocates, and especially for its advocacy of Protection. I am a Protectionist and have been for more than 50 years. Protection has been the means of building up this great country of ours. While it has been developing it and its resources, it has also developed the brains of the people. Without Protection the great inventive power of the country would never have been developed. * * * I like the CAROLINIAN because it minds its own business. It does not abuse and vilify.

☞A prominent Republican in an adjoining county, in a letter on the political situation in the District and State, entirely agrees with the policy we suggest. Says he:

We must look, in this campaign, to the main object, and that is to keep the Democracy out of power in North Carolina. The more I see of your sagacious and patriotic suggestions and advice the more and still more do I feel that you are one of those who can be thoroughly trusted to plan and execute for the very best interests of all.

When we advocated Co-operation four and two years ago we believed that it was the wise thing to do, and the results proved that we were right. We did not presume to dictate but simply advised. The policy we urged was adopted, and we won signal victories.

——The Democrats are desperate—are going to make a terrible fight, a "last ditch" struggle to once more obtain control and power. Without continued cooperation—unless there is a union of all those of the people who believe in political freedom there will be danger of their success. Sincerely believing that this would be a dire calamity and convinced that only by continued cooperation can it be surely averted, we feel it to be our duty to urge its adoption.

☞The really brave man is never a swaggerer or a blusterer.

☞Col. Harvey Terry, now of Columbus, O., will accept our thanks for a remembrance.

☞Any one having a copy of the CAROLINIAN dated February 2, will confer a favor by sending it to us.

☞Fish and Oysters at the City Fish and Oyster Market, opposite Swain's Hotel. 'Phone No. 123.
T. T. Whitcomb.

☞Plants and Selects at the City Fish and Oyster Market, opposite Swain's Hotel.

☞Dignity consists not in possessing honors, but in the consciousness that they are deserved.

☞Dress Goods at a price to please all this Fall at Fowler & Co.'s

☞Shoes! Shoes and Boots. Fowler & Co. bought before the advance and will give you the benefit

☞Remember, this is one of the Administrations that does not go off half cocked.

☞Gum Boots, Oil Clothing, and Twines and Nets, at wholesale at Fowler & Co.

☞Bargains in Blankets at Fowler Co.'s. See theirs before buying.

☞What has become of the old fashioned man who went into his closet to pray?

A Sure Thing for You.

A transaction in which you cannot lose is a sure thing. Biliousness, sick headache, furred tongue, fever, piles and a thousand other ills are caused by constipation and sluggish liver. Cascarets Candy Cathartic, the wonderful new liver stimulant and intestinal tonic are by all druggists guaranteed to cure or money refunded. C. C. C. are a sure thing. Try a box to-day; 10c., 25c., 50c. Sample and booklet free. See our big ad.

☞There are too many so-called educated men and women who don't know how to do anything.

☞Sample Carpet Rugs from 5c to 25c at Fowler & Co.'s

☞What some people ought to do is to get together and orgauize themselves into a broad-gauge Don't Worry Society.

☞The Democratic papers do not agree as to how the campaign should be run. "Nigger" seems about to be about the only issue they can all agree on.

An Uncertain Disease.

There is no disease more uncertain in its nature than dyspepsia. Physicians say that the symptoms of no two cases agree. It is therefore most difficult to make a correct diagnosis. No matter how severe, or under what disguised dyspepsia attacks you, Browns' Iron Bitters will cure it. Invaluable in all diseases of the stomach, blood and nerves. Browns' Iron Bitters is sold by all dealers.

☞To "Inquirer" the CAROLINIAN answers, The bill reducing the rate of postage from 3 to 2 cents was signed by President Arthur on March 3, 1883, and went into effect on the 1st of the following October.

☞Carpets and Straw Mattings at bottom prices at Fowler & Co.'s

☞Fowler & Co. struck it right again on Overcoats and Suits. Save money by seeing theirs.

☞Says a noted authoress: Such is man! No use in having their hearts if you dont have their stomachs. Don't neglect your cookery. Kissing don't last; cookery does.

☞The man who has no happiness in life is one who doesn't wear Moses Weisel's perfect fitting shirts.

☞Its a peach! that $1.25 Overcoats for boys at Moses Weisel's, sizes from 5 to 13 years, with capes.

☞If horses are troubled with scratches, mix two parts lard and one part gunpowder thoroughly and apply on the place affected.

Are You Weak?

Weakness manifests itself in the loss of ambition and aching bones. The blood is watery; the tissues are wasting—the door is being opened for disease. A bottle of Browns' Iron Bitters taken in time will restore your strength, soothe your nerves, make your blood rich and red. Do you more good than an expensive special course of medicine. Browns' Iron Bitters is sold by all dealers.

☞That Kid Glove Moses Weisel is celling for 79c is a corker.

☞How are you off for Blankets We have 'em, the best to be had from 50c the pair to $5. Moses Weisel.

☞The man who doesn't turn up at Moses Weisel's Gents Furnishing Goods sale is very apt to be turned down by judges of elegant styles.

A WORD ABOUT BRICK: Everybody needing Brick want a good quality—an article that will wear and last. The Thompson Works manufacture the best for building and all other purposes made in this section. They are well burned and "all right" in every respect. All orders promptly filled. Address F. G Thompson, manager Elizabeth City, N. C

☞The following is a list of the jurors for the Spring Term of Pasquotank County Superior Court beginning on Monday, 21st inst.:

P. G. Pritchard, E. D. Owens, C J. Ward, H. M. Pritchard, J. E. Nichols, W. H. Weatherly, A. F. Toxey, J. H. Halsey, Jas. E. Bundy, Louis Selig, W. E. Cox, C. D. Gallop, Walter Scott, J. W. Barrington, W. C. Davis, Jas. E Ives, A. E. Williams, W. G. Chory, A E. Spence, Thos. B. Hayman, H. H. Harrison, John W. Johnson, Jos. P. Kramer, C. D. Ives, D. C. Perry, W. J Gregory, Wm. Cartwright, A. J. Jennings, P. N. Sanderson, A. T. West, A. T. Davis, W. T. Cartwright, W. K. Carter, W. S. White, James E. Bailey, Alonzo Commander.

Everybody says so.

Cascarets Candy Cathartic, the most wonderful medical discovery of the age, pleasant and refreshing to the taste, act gently and positively on kidneys, liver and bowels, cleansing the entire system, dispel colds, cure headache, fever, habitual constipation and billousness. Please buy and try a box of C. C. C. to-day; 10, 25, 50 cents. Sold and guaranteed to cure by all druggists.

☞Oscar J. Spears esq., of Harnet county, has been appointed Assistant U. S. District Attorney for the Eastern District of North Carolina. He is a good lawyer and an able man.

☞"My good woman," said a parson to a woman whose husband had just died, "your husband is now with Abraham, Isaac and Jacob." "That's what makes me feel so bad," was her reply, "for he was always so shy with strangers."

☞A correspondent is right. The Republican pledges are all being carried out and the people are learing now more surely than ever before which party legislates best for the nation. With sufficient revenue in sight and the nation's industries thriving better than at any time during the past five years, the people may well be congratulated that the affairs of government are in intelligent, and honest hands.

LOCAL MENTION

The sun rose this morning at 6:20 and will set to-night at 6:02.—The Masons now occupy their new Lodge Room in the Robinson Building on Water street. It is very handsomely fitted up.—Mr. Willis Gregory and Miss Ethel Blythe went to Camden C H., on Wednesday and were married, after which they left on a bridal trip North.—Love and reason are seldom on speaking terms.—Simon Salomonsky has accepted a position as salesman in the large clothing store of J. A. Hooper & Co. on South Water street.—The barber can't help talking behind a man's back, when he is cutting his hair, for instance.—Miss Goldie Kramer has returned from a visit to friends in Edenton.—The Blades' Lumber Mill is running day and night to fill orders.—How true it is that

"Men are only boys grown tall,
Hearts don't change much after all."

—He that knows useful things, and not he that knows many things, is the wise man.—Miss Mary Bond, of Edentonton, is visiting friends here.—One of the Dredges for the Dismal Swamp Canal has been on Scott's Marine Railways for repairs.—"Did you say you couldn't arrest the flight of time?" asked a citizen. "No one can," was the reply. "Well, this morning when I was coming down town I stopped a minute."—Mr. Geo. R. Bright, of Fowler & Co., is North after new goods.—Mr. S. E. Speight, the popular proprietor of the leading Restaurant in the city, thoughtfully sent us "the first of the season" the other day. Thanks.—"What is your favorite pet among animals?" asked a Second Ward lady of another. The enthusiastic reply was "Man."—The Versifier thus defines hospitality:

Give no more to every guest
Than he is able to digest;
Give him always of the prime,
And but a little at a time.

—Miss Dessie Kramer, of Watsontown, Pa., who has been visiting relatives here, left for home on Thursday.—Mrs. Balfour, of Columbia, is visiting her daughter, Mrs. J. H. Leroy, on Burgess street."—To scatter the "blues" go and lift some poor fellow out of trouble.—Disposition is the mint that coins our comforts or their counterfeits.—Mrs John A. Kramer entertained a party of friends Thursday night at her home on Pennsylvania Avenue.—A "Bloomer Party" was held at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Pinner, on Road street, on Friday night. It was an unique and amusing affair.—Nobody wants to see their work belittled, but most persons are willing that it should be made less.—The Naval Reserves who attended the Newbern Fair last week report a splendid time.—The following tribute to her "Mamma's hands" is sent by a bright little girl:

I wish you'd see my mamma's hands,
And the things that they can do,
She says they're "very ugly ones,"
But I don't believe that's true.
They're pretty, all the same, to me,
And mighty clever too.

—Several of our ladies, Mrs. M. R. Griffin, Miss Ethel Scott, Miss Eva Pailin and Miss Maggie Bell attended the Newbern Fair last week. They were delighted with their trip and report a very enjoyable time.—A good listener is said to be a person who can appear profoundly interested in all you say, and still keep on thinking about something else.—Mr. J. Walter Bell, who has been lumber inspector at the Branning Planing Mill at Edenton, has resigned and returned home.—Felix Jones esq, of Indiantown, called on Saturday and paid his respects.—A man who does not know how to learn from his mistakes turns the best schoolmaster out of his life.—The large brick building on Poindexter street, which Mr. J. F. Sanders is altering and changing into a hotel, is nearing completion.—Poindexter street from Main to the Canal bridge is fast becoming one of the active business streets of the city.—"Don't you sometimes have presentments of evil?" a down town man was asked. "Yes, when some people ask me for a loan of money," was the reply.—Referring to a certain event, the Quiet Observer says:

"Two souls with but a single thought,"
The poem says, nor erre—
His thought is all of her, you see,
And so, likewise, is hers.

—Mr. N. G. Grandy now occupies his new residence on West Main street. It is one of the cosiest and handsomest houses in that pleasant part of the city.—The following is a reported instance in which two girls agreed: "George describes the girl he is engaged to as a perfect vision." "Yes; and his sister says that she is a sight."—We learn that it is probable that the Net and Twine Factory will be rebuilt.—The Cynic says that love is a disease that keeps a man sick a long time after he gets wells.—There was a large number of people in town on Saturday, trading.—The neat Job Printing executed at the CAROLINIAN office continues to give entire satisfaction.—It was at Sunday School. The teacher, illustrating the "still small voice," asked: "What is it, dear children, that makes you feel so uncomfortable and unhappy after you have done something which you ought not to do?" "A licken'," answered one of the boys in the class.—About the "Do Anything Man," somebody says:

The man who tells you that he can
"Do anything," will bring
You ample proof on trial that
He can't do anything.

—Some people who are only malicious think they are witty.—When the property holders on North Poindexter street agree to accept the damages assessed by the jury the Town Commissioners will take immediate action, but not until then.—A popular social conundrum for a man to ask a woman is: When does the alphabet conaint only 25 letters? The answer is When U and I are one.—Hon. P. H. Morgan, Superintendent of Life-Saving Stations of this District, was in the City on Monday.—J. A. Hooper & Co., are now in their new quarters, 73 Water street. They have a fine stock which they invite the public to examine.—Mr. Wm. H. Gish, a prominent citizen and Banker of Slatington, Pa., with his wife and daughter, are here on a visit, the guests of Mr. and Mrs. R. O. Preyor, at "The Seven Pines." He gave us a call yesterday. He expresses himself as very favorably impressed with our town and people.—A First Ward young man has a sweetheart of whom

He vows that the good, very slight,
That Lent for her can do,
Since she could never be better than
She is the whole year through.

—At the meeting of the Town Commissioners on Monday night but little except the regular business was transacted.—We have some garden seeds free distribution. Call at our office.

Meeting of the Chairmen of the Republican Precinct Committees of Pasquotank County etc.

The Chairmen of the Republican Precinct Executive Committees of Pasquotank met at the Court House in Elizabeth City on March 1, 1898. Every precinct in the county, except Salem, was duly represented.

The purpose of the meeting was to elect a County Executive Committee, whereupon the following were elected: Salem: John T. Davis; Nixonton: W. G. Pool and Fred Daily; Elizabeth City: Geo. W. Cobb, Robert Fearing, J. P. Overman and H. E. Sedgwick; Mt. Hermon: Samuel Jenkins and John Taylor; Providence: J. H. Beasly; Newland: P. A. Hinton.

On motion it was Resolved that no Chairman of the Executive Committee of any voting precinct shall call a convention until notified to do so by the Chairman of the County Executive Committee, and that the Chairman of each Precinct shall give 15 days notice of any such meeting or convention.

The Executive Committee then met, and, on motion, W. G. Pool was elected Chairman of the Republican Executive Committee of the County.

On motion it was ordered that these proceedings be published in the NORTH CAROLINIAN.

J. P. OVERMAN, Chm'n.
R. C. BARCLIFF, Sect'y.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve

The best Salve in the world for Cuts Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilbains Corns and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles or no pay required It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25c per box. For sale by Alex. Wadsworth

W. H. Morris,
Veterinary Surgeon.

Having made the Diseases of Horses a special study, is now devoting attention to their cure. He has had marked success in treating staggers, affections of the lungs, lock jaw, etc. He also treats all Domestic Animals.

Examinations at his office on Main street, Elizabeth City, N. C., FREE OF CHARGE.

Kramer Bros & Co.,

(INCORPORATED)

ufacturers of and Dealers in

KILN & AIR DRIED

LUMBER

—AND—

Building Material

Truck Boxes

—AND—

CRATES

Now is the time to place your ord there latter for the Spring Shipping

OUR COLORED PEOPLE

BY SPECIAL REPORTER.

[Items of interest concerning the Colored People will regularly appear in this column.]

Subscribe for the CAROLINIAN.

Our carpenters and brick masons have their hands full at present.

All the churches were well attended on Sunday. At some of them the services were more than ordinarily interesting.

Dr. S. H. Dismond, Richmond's leading colored physician, died last week.

Mrs. Margret Close has been quite ill at her home on Road street but now is slowly improving.

Rev. A. S. Dunstan, of Hertford, spent Sunday in the city. He reports a satisfactory school term just ended at Yeopim, Perquimans county.

Mr. Eli McPherson, who has been in Yonkers, N. Y., for several years is here on a brief visit to his old home.

The Raleigh "Gazette" the leading race paper in the State, suspended publication on the 2d inst. Hon. Jas. H. Young was editor and propritor.

Jas. Wheaton and Miss Anna Riddick were happily joined in wedlock by Rev. Anderson on Thursday evening last. The ceremony was performed at the home of the bride's parents.

Mr. P. R. Lawrence, who for four months has been conducting a successful school in Mt. Hermon district will terminate his work on Friday, and, on the day following, leave for Atlantic City, N. J.

Mr. James F. Sanders has returned to his home in Beaufoot after spending a short while here.

According to reports the recent Rally at Mt. Lebanon for the benefit of Preyortown Mission was entirely successful. Rev. G. W. Brown, pastor in charge, wishes to thank his friends for helping raise a total of $60.

Charles B. Barnard and O. D. Cartwright, of Camden, were in the city on Monday.

Congressman Geo. H. White has offered a resolution in Congress, which appropriates $1000 for the immediate relief of the family of Postmaster Baker, who was recently murdered by a mob at Lake City, S. C.

Wonders Never Cease.

No one need suffer the tortures of rheumatism, because that modern liniment, Salvation Oil, positively cures it. "I was a great sufferer from sciatic rheumatism, and the best of doctors attended me without relief. I commenced using Salvation Oil, and two bottles helped me wonderfully. It certainly has worked wonders with me. Mrs. E. J. Phelps, Box 28, Enfield, Conn." Salvation Oil is for sale by all dealers for 25 cts. Take no substitute.

Consumption Positively Cured.

Mr. B. Green, merchant, of Chilbowie, Va., certifies that he had consumption, was given up to die, sought all medical treatment that money could could procure, tried all cough remedies he could hear of, but got no relief; spent many nights sitting up in a chair; was induced to try Dr. King's New Discovery, and he was cured by the use of two bottles. For past three years has been attending to business, and says Dr. King's New Discovery is the grandest remedy ever made, as it has done so much for him and also for others in this comunity. Dr. King's New Discovery is guarantied for coughs colds and Conumption. It don't fail Trial bottles free at Alex. Wadsworth's Drug store.

Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away.

If you want to quit tobacco using easily and forever, be made well, strong, magnetic, full of new life and vigor, take No-To-Bac. the wonder-worker, that makes weak men strong. Many gain ten pounds in ten days. Over 400,000 cured. Buy No-To-Bac of your druggist, under guarantee to cure, 50c or $1.00. Booklet and sample mailed free. Ad. Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.

No Cure—No Pay.

That is the way all druggists sell GROVE'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC for Chills and Malaria. It is simply Iron and Quinine in a tasteless form. Children love it. Adults prefer it to bitter nauseating tonics. Price, 50 cents.

2 LARGE STORES

CONNECTED

and UNDER 1 LIBERAL MANAGEMENT

Our business largely increased, it became necessary to have more room; have rented the STORE NEXT TO OUR OLD STAND, in which we are showing a

CHEAP AND LARGE

Stock of Clothing, Shoes and Gent's Furnishing Goods, Hats etc. The

OLD STAND

is stocked with a choice and low price line of DRESS GOODS, ETC., LADIES' & CHILDREN'S SHOES MILLINERY, &c. New Goods arriving daily. Come and see them.

Moses Weisel,

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria

"Ship Ahoy. Whither Bound?"

"TO HOOPER'S WITH A FAIR WIND FOR AN OUTFIT." "GOOD" WE ALL STEER FOR HOOPER'S."

Nowhere else can such a variety and handsome stock of Suits and Overcoats be found at such low prices.

We Fit Anybody,

from 2 years old and upwards, and men of all shapes and conditions in life. Our sizes range from 2 years old to 42 breast with Regulars and Stouts and Longs and nearly all sizes.

We Can Fit Quickly

and give more satisfaction to buyers than anyone, not posted, would dream of. And yet we sell cheaply.

Winter Suits, $3 to 20; Winter Overcoats, $3 to $15; Trousers, 50c to $5; Metal Trunks, from $1 to $6; Valises and Satchels 25c to $3.50; Men's Winter Service and Dress Gloves, 10c to 75c; Hats, Boots, Shoes, Dry Goods, Dress Goods, Ladies' Cloaks and Capes, Jewelry Notions &c.

J. A. HOOPER & CO.,

73 South Water Street,

We do Not Have to Talk a Man to Death

to sell our goods. We buy from first hands in large quantities and receive a fresh supply daily. We make a specialty of Fancy Groceries and Canned Goods, and pride ourselves on the fact that while the quality is 'way up in G the prices defy competition. Nothing gives us more pleasure than to show goods, because by thus doing we are sure to secure trade.

Prices and Quality Sell the Goods.

In addition to our already large stock of Groceries, Immense supply of Sugars, Cargoes of Flour, and general Wholesale and Retail Supplies, we have recently added Lime, Cement and Builder's Material generally. We can guarantee these goods. Long experience and practical knowledge with the trade has taught us a thing or two and we are ready to convince you. Our

Wholesale Department,

like our Retail Department, is always kept up-to-date. Right here let us say that in the matter of buying we have saved money for others and can do so for you. We know what we are talking about and mean business. Call on us; you'll find us sociable; we have been since we were a boy.

W. J. Woodley, No. 138 and 140 Water Street, Elizabeth City, N. C.

Dress Goods.

Unusual good value in Plain and Fancy Spring and Summer Dress Goods at Fowler & Co's

Hosiery

Before buying your Hosiery, examine the prices and qualites at Fowler & o's.

Clothing.

Fowler & Co.'re offering some Special Bargains in alothing. Some heavy weight or Winter Clothing will be sold for about half their value

Fowler & Co.'s Store is full of new goods and new prices. Give them a call.

Everybody is Invited

—TO VISIT THE STORE OF—

W. T. DAVIS

No 32 Main Street, Elizabeth City, N. C.

YOU WILL FIND A FULL

Stock of Groceries

which I am offering at rock bottom prices. Call and you will find anything usually kept in a first-class Grocery Store.

ONE GIVES RELIEF.

Don't Spend a Dollar for Medicine until you have tried

RIPANS TABULES

You can buy them in the paper 5-cent cartons

Ten Tabules for Five Cents.

This sort is put up cheaply to gratify the universal present demand for a low price.

If you don't find this sort of

Ripans Tabules At the Druggist's

Send Five Cents to THE RIPANS CHEMICAL COMPANY, No. 10 Spruce St., New York, and they will be sent to you by mail; or 12 cartons will be mailed for 48 cents. The chances are ten to one that Ripans Tabules are the very medicine you need.

PATENTS

Caveats, and Trade-Marks obtained and all Patent business conducted for MODERATE FEES. OUR OFFICE IS OPPOSITE U. S. PATENT OFFICE and we can secure patent in less time than those remote from Washington.

Send model, drawing or photo., with description. We advise, if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured.

A PAMPHLET, "How to Obtain Patents," with cost of same in the U. S. and foreign countries sent free. Address,

C. A. SNOW & CO.

OPP. PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Book-Keeping, Business, PHONOGRAPHY, Type-Writing Telegraphy

Educate FOR A Situation.

Address WILBUR R. SMITH, LEXINGTON, KY.,

For circular of his famous and responsible

COMMERCIAL COLLEGE OF KY. UNIVERSITY

Awarded Medal at World's Exposition.

Refers to thousands of graduates in positions. Cost of Full Business Course, including Tuition, Books and Board in family, about $50. Shorthand, Type-Writing, and Telegraphy, Specialties. The Kentucky University Diploma, under seal, awarded graduates. Literary Course free, if desired. No vacation. Enter now. Graduates successful. In order to have your letters reach us, address only, WILBUR R SMITH, LEXINGTON, KY.

Ripans Tabules.
Ripans Tabules cure nau
Ripans Tabules: at druggists.

Never Content.

Some people are never content with anything. They will not find exactly what they want even in heaven, if they know some one is there ahead of them. For instance, some are great sufferers from neuralgia. Friends have told them what is best and certain to cure them. Not content with what is said, they suffer on. Pain ravages and devastates the system, and leaves it a barren waste. St. Jacobs Oil has cured thousands. Just try it.

Detroit merchants asked the Aldermen to protect them from outside non-paying auction schemes.

Conservative Investors

Can largely increase their income by placing their accounts in my hands. Twenty years of Wall Street experience, in addition to reliable INSIDE INFORMATION, enables me to advise you most successfully. Write for particulars, which are interesting to those having money to invest. CHARLES HUGHES, Investment Broker, 61 Wall Street, New York City.

There is a clock in Brussels that is kept going by the wind.

Chew Star Tobacco—The Best.
Smoke Sledge Cigarettes.

It takes 72,000 tons of paper to make the post cards used in England each year.

I use Piso's Cure for Consumption both in my family and practice.—Dr. G. W. PATTERSON, Inkster, Mich., Nov. 5, 1894.

A proposed London hotel will accommodate 800 boarders at two cents a night.

America's Greatest Medicine

GREATEST, Because it does what all other medicines fail to do. As an instance of its peculiar and unusual curative power, consider the most insidious disease, and the disease which taints the blood of most people, producing incalculable suffering to many, while in others it is a latent fire liable to burst into activity and produce untold misery on the least provocation.

Scrofula is the only ailment to which the human family is subject, of which the above sweeping statement can honestly be made. Now, a medicine that can meet this common enemy of mankind and repeatedly effect the wonderful cures Hood's Sarsaparilla has,—clearly has the right to the title of America's Greatest Medicine. Be sure to get only

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5.

Hood's Pills act harmoniously with Hood's Sarsaparilla. 25c.

A Kansas Romance.

A Horton old maid has quite a romance connected with her life. In her younger days she had a sweetheart, and he asked her to be his wife, but as she was too young to marry, she refused him. They separated and the years fled by, bringing with them much sorrow for the giddy miss. Ten years afterward, on the very day of the month on which she refused him, came a letter from the sweetheart of her childhood, asking again for her hand. She did not love him, but decided to never marry any one unless it be this man. She refused again, and every year since then she gets a letter on their anniversary, with the same old question written therein. The letters are not full of love. Oh, no, simply a question, that is all, a dozen words or more written in a business-like way, with his name signed below. Perhaps they will get married some day; but very likely not.—Horton (Kan.) Headlight.

Ugliest Animal in the World.

The ugliest animal in the whole world is at present sojourning in the London Zoo. He is a mandril.

The mandril is a West African baboon. He has only a stump where the rest of his monkey relatives have long, flowing tails. On each side of the muzzle he has long swellings, which add to the hideousness of his appearance.

The mandril's looks are not more ugly than his temper. He is a formidable antagonist. Among his peculiar tastes is a marked liking for all sorts of liquors.

It is a curious fact that the rifles with which the Indian border tribes carry on their periodical wars against the British are manufactured in England.

COULD NOT SLEEP.

Mrs. Pinkham Relieved Her of All Her Troubles.

MRS. MADGE BABCOCK, 176 Second St., Grand Rapids, Mich., had ovarian trouble with its attendant aches and pains, now she is well. Here are her own words:

"Your Vegetable Compound has made me feel like a new person. Before I began taking it I was all run down, felt tired and sleepy most of the time, had pains in my back and side, and such terrible headaches all the time, and could not sleep well nights. I also had ovarian trouble. Through the advice of a friend I began the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and since taking it all troubles have gone. My monthly sickness used to be so painful, but have not had the slightest pain since taking your medicine. I cannot praise your Vegetable Compound too much. My husband and friends see such a change in me. I look so much better and have some color in my face."

Mrs. Pinkham invites women who are ill to write to her at Lynn, Mass., for advice, which is freely offered.

What do the Children Drink?

Don't give them tea or coffee. Have you tried the new food drink called GRAIN-O? It is delicious and nourishing and takes the place of coffee.

The more Grain-O you give the children the more health you distribute through their systems.

Grain-O is made of pure grains, and when properly prepared tastes like the choice grades of coffee but costs about ¼ as much. All grocers sell it. 15c. and 25c.

Try Grain-O!

Insist that your grocer gives you GRAIN-O Accept no imitation.

THE NATIONAL FINANCES

Statement of Treasury Operations For the Month of February.

THE PUBLIC DEBT DECREASED.

Statistics as to the Receipts and Expenditures, Coinage and Currency—A Decrease in Expenditures as Compared With the Same Month Last Year of Over $2,000,000—A Surplus is Shown.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special).—The monthly Treasury statement of the public debt shows that the debt, less cash in the Treasury, at the close of business on Monday amounted to $1,010,104,216, a decrease for the month of $1,597,122. This decrease is accounted for by a corresponding increase in the cash.

The debt is recapitulated as follows: Interest-bearing debt, $847,336,630; debt on which interest has ceased since maturity, $1,327,670; debt bearing no interest, $386,974,069; total, $1,235,668,419. This amount, however, does not include $585,252,933 in certificates and Treasury notes outstanding which are offset by an equal amount of cash in the Treasury.

The cash in the Treasury is classified as follows: Gold, $204,063,951; silver, $511,858, 834; paper, $107,564,958; bonds, disbursing officers' balances, etc., $33,084,002, making a total of $856,571,766, against which there are demand liabilities outstanding amounting to $631,007,563, leaving a net cash balance of $225,564,203.

The comparative statement of the Government receipts and expenditures shows that the total receipts during February amounted to $28,572,358, and the expenditures to $26,599,255, leaving a surplus of $1,973,103. For the month of February, 1897, there was a deficit of $4,395,059.

The receipts from the several sources of revenue during last month are given as follows: Customs, $15,040,680, increase, as compared with February, 1897, about $3,500,000; internal revenue, $12,033,318, increase about $1,110,000; miscellaneous, $1,528,358, decrease about $400,000.

There was a decrease in the expenditures for February as compared with the same month last year over $2,000,000. The amounts paid out by the Government to secure bid and to pay for first mortgage on Kansas Pacific Railroad—$990,000, and $7,515,255, respectively—have been repaid to the Treasury and are deducted from this month's expenditures.

The surplus for the eight months of the present fiscal year is shown to be $3,079,-135.

The monthly circulation statement issued by the Director of the Mint shows the amount of coinage executed at the mints of the United States during February to have been as follows: Gold, $4,085,902; silver, $1,167,564; minor coins, $92,574; total, $5,345,441. The amount of standard dollars coined was $1,032,224.

The monthly circulation statement issued by the Controller of the Currency shows that at the close of business Monday the amount of National bank notes outstanding was $224,747,032, a decrease for the month of $1,637,874, and a decrease for the twelve months of $9,402,928. The amount of circulation, based on United States bonds, was $191,056,818, a decrease for the month of $1,667,481, and a decrease for the year of $19,856,597. The circulation secured by lawful money amounted to $33,690,214, a decrease for the month of $30,392, and an increase for the year of $10,455,669.

The amount of United States registered bonds on deposit to secure circulating notes was $213,414,650 and to secure public deposits, $39,879,500.

ROBBERS LOOT A BANK.

Wound the President and Compel Him to Open the Safe.

Two masked bandits rode into Bayard, Neb., held up President A. O. Taylor, of the State Bank of Bayard, forced him to open the safe of the institution, which they robbed, and then they escaped.

Taylor and a commercial man, A. T. Hall, of Chicago, were in the bank after supper transacting some business, suddenly two men rode down the main street to the bank. They wore black masks and as they entered they drew revolvers and covered the men.

Taylor was told to open the vault or be killed. He hesitated, and one of the men fired, the bullet striking the President's shoulder. He then consented to give the combination, and the safe was opened quickly. The shot attracted attention. In their haste the robbers secured only one bundle of currency amounting to $500.

A LYNCHING IN KENTUCKY.

Sentiment Seems to Favor the Act as the Only Remedy to Stop the Burglaries.

A mob of about three hundred or four hundred citizens of Mayfield and Graves County gathered from different points in the outskirts of Mayfield, Ky., and dragged Richard Allen, colored, out of the jail, carried him to the court house yard, and swung him to a tree.

Allen was arrested several days before for burglary, and it was for this crime that he was strung up. He was a member of a gang who are responsible for wholesale robberies in the vicinity. Summary justice will be meted out to the others if captured.

The citizens greatly deplore the act, but say that only one remedy will stop the burglaries.

Shot His Former Friend Dead.

Dr. S. J. Bivings, a dentist of Spartanburg, S. C., walked into the store of T. J. Trimmier and with a pistol in each hand began firing. Trimmier fell dead with a bullet through his heart. His son, a young man, was shot in the arm. Trimmier conducted the largest bookstore in upper South Carolina and was one of the most public-spirited and popular citizens in the city. Dr. Bivings was one of his intimate friends. The cause of the tragedy is a mystery. Bivings surrendered and is in jail.

Five Children Die by Fire.

Jule and Joanna Bonner, who reside on the plantation of W. S. Gulley, near Livingston, Ala., went to prayer meeting, leaving five children, ranging in age from two to nine years, at home alone. Returning home about nine o'clock they found their house in flames, and could hear the piteous cries of the children as they beat against the door and cried for help. In another moment the roof fell, and before the flames were subdued all five children were charred corpses.

In Honor of Maine's Victims.

A joint resolution for the erection in Statuary Hall in the Capitol building of a bronze tablet to commemorate the officers and men of the battleship Maine, who perished in the harbor of Havana, was passed in the United States Senate. The tablet is to be erected in any suitable place in the Capitol. Five thousand dollars is appropriated.

500 Soldiers Return to Spain.

The steamer Montevideo left Havana for Barcelona, Spain, with about 500 soldiers on board, some invalided and others whose time of service had expired.

Just a Havana Brawl.

There was a fight between a party of guerillas and several employes of the Street Cleaning Department near Trille Park, Havana, Cuba. Five policemen interfered to preserve order and, meeting with resistance, used their revolvers. Four of the combatants were shot and three policemen wounded, one seriously. The affair was only an ordinary street brawl.

Sixteen Men Lost at Sea.

The French bark President Felix Faure reports that during a gale in the Southern Pacific her second mate and fifteen sailors were swept overboard.

Mystery of the Maine.

Secretary of the Navy Long said he was inclined to think the matter of "official participation" by the Spanish Government in the destruction of the Maine was practically eliminated from the inquiry as to the cause of the wreck. How he had come to this conclusion Mr. Long did not say.

Many Spanish Troops Killed.

Recent official telegrams have shown a marked increase in the number of Spanish troops killed and wounded in the fighting in Cuba. It is very doubtful whether the figures have been so high since the outbreak of the rebellion.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Washington Items.

The Senate discussed the Alaskan Homestead and Right of Way bill. In the course of the debate Mr. Elkins, of West Virginia, attacked the Canadian Pacific Railway, which he said was rutting American roads by its rate cutting and general competition.

A new issue of the counterfeit two-dollar Treasury note discovered by the Secret Service some time ago has made its appearance. This note bears check letter B and plate number 28.

Secretary Alger sent a note to the Senate Committee on Military Affairs recommending that the Government's Klondike relief expedition should be abandoned.

Senators Gallinger, Money and Thurston and Representatives William Alden Smith, of Michigan, and Amos Cummings, of New York, left for Fortress Monroe, where they embarked for Cuba as guests on a private steam yacht. They expect to be absent about ten days.

The President sent to the Senate the nomination of Sol. Berliner, of New York, to be Consul at Teneriff, Canary Islands.

The Senate voted that Mr. Corbett, of Oregon, was not entitled to a seat in the Senate.

The Sundry Civil bill was passed by the House with the appropriation for the Paris Exposition stricken out.

Assistant Secretary of the Navy Roosevelt declares the department has no reason to anticipate trouble, but it has no intention of being unprepared in case it should come.

Secretary Long has directed that the monitor Miantonomah and the ram Katahdin be placed in commission. Survivors of the Maine's crew will be assigned to the ram.

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate: Captain Henry B. Robeson, to be a Commodore; Captain Winfield S. Schley, to be a Commodore; Commander Theodore F. Jewell, to be a Captain; Commander William M. Folger, to be a Captain; Lieutenant-Commander Andrew Dunlap, to be a Commander; Lieutenant-Commander Richard Rush, to be a Commander.

Domestic.

The Allgemeiner Allster Club, of Hamburg, Germany, has invited the Yale University Boat Club to take part in the regatta to be held at Hamburg in July, but Captain Whitney says that owing to arrangements already made, the invitation cannot be accepted.

A social purity campaign, started in Oskaloosa, Iowa, has resulted in forty-seven indictments being found against citizens by the Grand Jury, and the suspension of the County Attorney.

At the trial in Wilkesbarre, Penn., of Sheriff Martin and his deputies several of the latter testified that the strikers attacked them and they were compelled to shoot in self-defence.

In the trial at New York of Captain O. M. Carter, U. S. A., by court martial David N. Carvalho, expert in handwriting, testified that the signatures in most of the bids and bills submitted were written by M. A. Connolly, Captain Carter's clerk.

In New York City Christian Evansen, carpenter of the steamer Concho, was held by United States Commissioner Shields on a charge of stealing 1000 Mexican silver dollars.

The new United States torpedo boat Talbot made twenty-two knots an hour during her trial trip at Bristol, R. I.

Charles Keidel, of New York City, has sold his interest in William Knabe & Co., the piano manufacturing concern, for about $500,000.

Le Roy Edwards, twenty-one years old, and Bessie Parsons, eighteen years old, eloped from East Hampton, L. I., behind a fast pacer. They were chased by the bride's brother-in-law, who is a constable, and he caught up with them just in time to see the minister kiss the bride after tying the knot.

Officer Moore, of Brooklyn, carried an Italian who had drunk ammonia for whisky twelve blocks to a drug store, gave him an emetic, and saved his life.

Governor Jones, of Arkansas, has prohibited the fight between McCoy and Burley, which was to have taken place at Hot Springs.

The Democrats gained thirty-four Supervisors in the eighteen counties in New York State where elections were held on Tuesday and the Republicans gained three Supervisors.

Governor Black, of New York, sent to the Senate the nomination of Cornelius V. Collins, of Troy, to be Superintendent of the State Prisons.

Marine insurance men at Puget Sound ports have decided to advance the rates on all vessels bound for Alaska.

The Appellate Division of the State Supreme Court granted a new trial to Maximilian Shinburn, the noted bank burglar, convicted of breaking into the First National Bank of Middleburg, N. Y.

A mass meeting at Cooper Union, New York City, adopted a resolution protesting against the Lodge Immigration bill. Speeches were made by Bourke Cockran, Congressman Maloney and ex-Mayor Schieren, of Brooklyn, and letters from Carl Schurz, John De Witt Warner and William Lloyd Garrison were read.

A representative of the Spanish Government has been at Amboy and Vernon Centre, Minnesota, where he has purchased at high prices a large number of horses to be shipped to Cuba for the use of the Spanish Army.

Mrs. Walter Morrison, fifty years old, wife of the Secretary of the Atwood-Morrison Machine Company, committed suicide at Willimantic, Conn., by shooting herself. Mrs. Morrison had been insane for some time, and had recently returned to her home from a sanitarium in Hartford. She was formerly a society leader.

Lieutenant-Commander L. S. Sobral, former Naval Attache of the Spanish Legation at Washington, sailed from New York on the steamer La Bretagne for Havre.

Joseph Wilkins and Howard Butler were convicted in Philadelphia of violating the oleomargarine law on three counts and held without bail for sentence.

Sheriff Martin testified in the Lattimer murder trials at Wilkesbarre, Penn. He says the miners would not let him read his proclamation, and that he was felled to his knees before the firing began.

Twelve-year-old Katie Reitzenger was so badly burned at Trenton, N. J., that she died. Her five-year-old brother set her clothing on fire while playing about the stove. The mother of the children was out at the time and the children were locked alone in the house.

Dr. A. Russell Strachan, a prominent physician of New York City, died from injuries received in a heroic and successful attempt a week before to save a woman and little girl from being killed by a Broadway cable car. Dr. Strachan was seventy years old, and was noted for his courtesy.

Ingrain carpet manufacturers plan to establish a trust with a capital of $10,000,000.

Miss Annie L. Edwards, who resided at Jamison, Penn., a short distance from Doylestown, was found murdered in her bedroom. The woman was beaten to death. There is no clue to the murderer; neither is there any evidence as to the time when the murder occurred.

Fire destroyed nearly the whole business portion of Watersmeet, Mich., including the Commercial House, John Kelly's dry goods store, and a number of buildings adjoining.

Cyrus E. Breder, who was the cashier of the First National Bank of Bethlehem, Penn., was sentenced to seven years in prison for embezzlement. Breder pleaded guilty.

Foreign.

The leading Anglo-Spanish bankers in London say that the Spanish Government has not yet relieved the Bank of Spain of the position of having to receive coupons to avoid complication on April 1, when the coupons are due.

England is negotiating with Russia and Germany to embody the agreement regarding China in a convention.

Pope Leo XIII. held a reception in Rome on the twentieth anniversary of his coronation.

The French gunboat Loyalty was sunk in a hurricane which devastated New Caledonia.

The Bohemian Diet was closed by an Imperial order.

The British cruiser Australia, at Portsmouth, England, was set on fire by two seamen, who was playing with a fuse in the shell room.

The spirit of the French bar is shown by the statement of the Gaulois, which says that M. Zola is unable to obtain counsel to defend him in his appeal from the findings of his recent trial and must be satisfied with the counsel appointed for him.

Bulgaria's attitude concerning the Macedonian troubles is causing anxiety at the Yildiz Kiosk. It is believed at the Palace that Russia is backing Bulgaria, and that rumors of impending war with Russia and Bulgaria are in circulation.

A man named Karditza, who confesses that he was one of King George's assailants, has surrendered in Athens, Greece, and two of his friends have been arrested.

THE MARKETS.

Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.

10 MILK AND CREAM.

The average price paid for the surplus on the platforms has been 2½c ₱ qt. net to shipper. Receipts of milk and cream at the different railroad distributing points in and near the city for the week have been as follows:

Average daily receipts of the week, fluid milk, cans	23,265
Condensed milk, cans	167
Cream, cans	487

BUTTER.

Creamery—West. extras...₱	—	@	20½
Firsts	18½	@	19½
Thirds to seconds	15	@	18
State—Thirds to firsts	15	@	19
State Dairy tubs, extras	—	@	17
Imitation Creamery	13½	@	17
Factory, fresh firsts	—	@	13½
Low grades	11	@	12½

CHEESE.

State—Full cream, new, large	—	@	8½
Small	8½	@	9
Part skims, good to prime	4½	@	5
Full skims	2	@	3

EGGS.

State and Penn—Fresh	—	@	13¾
Jersey—Fancy	—	@	14
Western—Choice	—	@	13½
Southern—Choice	—	@	13½
Duck eggs, ₱ doz	24	@	27
Goose eggs, ₱ doz	—	@	—

BEANS AND PEAS.

Beans—Marrow, choice, 1897	—	@	1 40
Medium, choice, 1897	—	@	1 15
Pea, choice, 1897	—	@	1 15
Red kidney, choice, 1897	1 67½	@	1 70
White kidney, choice, 1897	—	@	1 50
Yellow eye	—	@	1 30
Lima, Cal., ₱ 60 lbs	—	@	1 55
Green peas, bags	—	@	77½

FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.

Apples, Ben Davis, ₱ bbl	2 00	@	3 50
Greening, ₱ bbl	2 00	@	3 75
Baldwin, ₱ bbl	2 00	@	3 50
Grapes, Del., ₱ basket	—	@	—
Catawba, ₱ basket	7	@	12
Concord, ₱ basket	—	@	—
Cranberries, Cape Cod, ₱ bbl	7 50	@	9 50
Jersey, ₱ bbl	7 50	@	8 50

HOPS.

State—1897, choice, ₱ lb	—	@	19
1896, prime	8½	@	9
Pacific Coast, 1897, choice	—	@	13
Good to prime	16	@	18
Old odds	3	@	5

LIVE POULTRY.

Fowls, ₱ lb	8½	@	9
Chickens, ₱ lb	—	@	8
Roosters, ₱ lb	—	@	5
Turkeys, ₱ lb	10	@	11
Ducks, ₱ pair	50	@	75
Geese, ₱ pair	1 00	@	1 50
Pigeons, ₱ pair	25	@	30

DRESSED POULTRY.

Turkeys, ₱ lb	9½	@	12½
Chickens, Phila	10	@	14
Western, dry picked	8	@	10
Fowls, State & Penn., ₱ lb	10	@	10½
Western ducks	7	@	10
Geese, Western, ₱ lb	7	@	9
Squabs, ₱ doz	1 25	@	2 75

HAY AND STRAW.

Hay—Prime, ₱ 100 lb	75	@	80
Clover mixed	45	@	50
Straw—Long rye	—	@	50
Short rye	—	@	—
Oat	35	@	40

VEGETABLES.

Potatoes, Jersey, ₱ bbl	2 12	@	2 37
L. I., in bulk	2 25	@	2 75
Sweets, ₱ bbl	1 25	@	4 50
Cabbages, ₱ 100	1 50	@	3 00
Onions, white, ₱ bbl	3 00	@	6 00
Red, ₱ bbl	2 00	@	2 75
Green peas, Va., ₱ basket	—	@	—
Egg plant, ₱ bbl	2 50	@	4 00
Cauliflower, ₱ carrier	1 00	@	2 50
String beans, ₱ crate	2 00	@	5 00
Squash, ₱ bbl	1 25	@	1 50
Hubbard	1 50	@	1 75
Turnips, Russia, ₱ bbl	60	@	80
Celery, ₱ doz	50	@	60
Carrots, ₱ bbl	1 00	@	1 25
Cauliflower, ₱ box	1 00	@	1 50
Beets, ₱ bbl	50	@	1 00
Lettuce, ₱ basket	50	@	2 50
Spinach, ₱ bbl	1 00	@	2 50
Kale, per bbl	60	@	75
Spinach, per bbl	1 50	@	2 50
Brussels sprouts, ₱ qt	7	@	14

GRAIN, ETC.

Flour—Winter Patents	4 90	@	5 40
Spring Patents	5 35	@	5 55
Wheat—No. 1 N. Duluth	—	@	1 12⅝
No. 2 Red	—	@	1 07½
Corn—No. 2	—	@	37⅝
Oats—No. 2 White	—	@	32
Track mixed	31	@	32
Rye—Western	59½	@	59½
Barley—Feeding	—	@	40
Lard—City steam	5.10c	@	5.15c

LIVE STOCK.

Beeves, city dressed	7	@	8½
Milch cows, com. to good	—	@	—
Calves, city dressed	8	@	11
Country dressed	6½	@	10
Sheep, ₱ 100 lb	—	@	4 80
Lambs, ₱ 100 lb	5 25	@	6 37½
Hogs—Live, ₱ 100 lb	4 25	@	4 50

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

An Abstract of the Military Force of the United States.

Acting Secretary of War Meiklejohn transmitted to Congress an abstract of the militia force of the United States. The abstract for Missouri is taken from that of 1896, no return having been made to the department since that time. The abstract is as follows: General, 1; general staff, 11; non-commissioned officers, 3. Light batteries, 7 companies; non-commissioned officers, 22; privates, 94; total for light-batteries, 123. Infantry, regimental, field and staff, 40; companies, 99; non-commissioned officers, 405; musicians, 70; privates, 2042; total for infantry, 2188. Hospital and ambulance corps, non-commissioned officers, 8; privates, 22; total for hospital ambulance corps, 30. This makes a total strength of the militia force of Missouri of 2339. The number of men in Missouri reported as available for military service is 400,000.

The returns from Arkansas show a military strength of 2020 men. The number of men in Arkansas available for military service is 250,000.

The militia force of Illinois is reported as 6280. The number of men available for military service is 750,000.

Kansas has a militia force of 1463, and 100,000 men available.

Kentucky has a militia force of 1371, and 361,137 men available.

Mississippi has a militia force of 1795 and 233,380 men available.

Tennessee has a militia force of 1696, and 180,000 men available.

Iowa has a force of 2470, and 294,000 men available.

Texas has 3023 men in its militia, and 300,000 men available.

New Mexico has a force of 652 men, and 35,000 men available.

Oklahoma has a force of 547 men, and 50,000 men available.

The aggregate militia force of the United States is 111,353, and, including the territories, 114,362. The grand aggregate of men available is 10,301,333.

May Be a Double Murder.

An old Indian doctor and a little girl, who kept house for him, have been found hanging from trees near their cabin at the head of Irish Creek in North Carolina. The two went there about a year ago, and spent most of their time in hunting herbs. Threats had been made against the old man.

Underground Road in Berlin.

It has been decided to construct an underground railroad in Berlin, and the city assumes control of the construction. The funds necessary, $25,000,000, will be raised by a loan.

Newsy Gleanings.

Western men are organizing a colossal hay trust.

Forty thousand people in Chicago are ill with the grip.

Spain has just sent about 2500 additional troops to Cuba.

The claim of Italy against Hayti has been settled by the payment of the full amount.

A memorial chapel will be erected in Paris on the site of the great Charity Bazaar fire.

The long drouth which seriously threatened the farming regions of the principal valleys of California has been broken. The rain insures immense crops.

The new stars already discovered this year number 427.

Bishop Vincent, of the Diocese of Southern Ohio, has begun a crusade against Sunday golf.

Sixty young Irish ladies sailed recently for St. Louis, Mo., to become postulates for the Order of St. Joseph.

Dr. Charles E. Brigham made a complete excision of a woman's stomach in a hospital at San Francisco, Cal.

Information received in Washington indicates that a general war among the Central American Republics is likely to break out.

The Navy Department asked authority from Congress to enlist 1500 more men, as crews for the Columbia and the Minneapolis.

BRAZIL'S NEW PRESIDENT.

Senor Manuel F. de Campos Salles Elected by a Large Majority.

Senor Campos Salles has been elected President and Senor Rosa Silva Vice-President of Brazil by a large majority. The opposition in Rio Janeiro abstained from voting. There was no disorder.

DR. CAMPOS SALLES, PRESIDENT OF BRAZIL

Dr. Manuel Ferraz de Campos Salles was born in the State of Sao Paulo, Brazil, in 1841. He graduated in 1864 and for a short time engaged in newspaper work. This led him into politics. He and Moreas were the first Republican members of the Commons in the time of the Empire. He is known as the "Brazilian Gambetta." His first office under the Republic was that of Minister of Justice. His first act in that position was to abolish the centralized law organization of the late empire and to prepare new legal measures based on federal law. He left the Cabinet to become Senator from his State, and before his term expired he was elected Governor of Sao Paulo, which office he held at the time of his nomination for the Presidency. Dr. Salles was married in 1865 to D. Anna Gabriella, a Brazilian lady.

ERRAND OF PEACE.

The Cruiser Montgomery and the Gunboat Nashville to Go to Cuba.

The Administration has decided to continue its work of providing relief for the subjects of Spain in the Queen of the Antilles. It is in pursuance of the charitable determination of the President and his advisers that instructions were sent by telegraph to Rear Admiral Montgomery Sicard, commander of the North Atlantic Squadron, directing him to place the cruiser Montgomery and the gunboat Nashville at the disposal of the Central Relief Committee, of New York, which has a large amount of supplies on hand ready for shipment to Cuba.

The committee represented to the authorities that relief was especially needed at Matanzas or Sagua la Grande, on the northern coast of Cuba, points which are infrequently visited by merchant vessels. It therefore requested that two men-of-war be detailed to convey the supplies, and the President and Secretary Long determined to grant the request.

The committee has been informed that all supplies must be shipped to a Florida port, where they will be taken on board by the Montgomery and the Nashville, as the Department does not care to have the vessels lose so much time by proceeding to New York and then returning to Cuba.

Instructions of the Navy Department to Rear Admiral Sicard prohibit the despatch of either the Montgomery or Nashville to Havana, it having been determined by the authorities not to send to that port any additional men-of-war for the present. In fact, neither the Montgomery nor the Nashville will remain at Matanzas or Sagua la Grande for any length of time.

They are ordered to deliver with expedition the supplies they will carry to the agents of the Relief Committee, who will distribute them to the reconcentrados. As soon as their cargoes are discharged they are directed to return to the United States.

NEW SWINDLE IN CHICAGO.

Confidence Men Use a Quack Doctor to Fleece a Confiding Visitor.

Edward Schultz, Peter Raven, Harry Wright, and William Prendergast, said by the police to be four of the cleverest confidence men in the country, are under arrest at the Central Station, Chicago, charged with swindling Christian Wuster, of Dawson, Neb., out of $3030 in currency and $2000 in checks.

Wuster went to Chicago to be treated for a cataract by John Alexander Dowie of faith-cure fame. At the station three strangers induced him to visit a quack doctor, who told him he would certainly become insane within two weeks at the longest unless treatment was accorded him. The men told him in order to receive the best possible attention it would be necessary to satisfy them that he had money in his possession. Wuster fell into the trap set for him, and produced $2000 in cash and checks calling for $2000 more. As they grabbed the money the men were arrested by policemen who had been shadowing them.

EXCITEMENT IN HAVANA.

Authorities Take Extraordinary Precautions to Preserve Order.

Dispatches from an American correspondent in Havana, brought to Key West, Fla., by steamer, say that the arrival of the cruiser Vizcaya has aroused latent enthusiasm, and that the officials at the palace were alarmed, not knowing what direction the outbreak might take.

Cries of the crowds that gathered to welcome the cruiser were "Viva Espana!" "Viva Weyler!" "Death to Blanco!" Orders were quickly issued to suppress all demonstrations, and by doubling the police guards order was maintained.

Several attempts to parade were frustrated, and in one case the quick action of the police put a stop to rioting.

Long's Statement Not Official.

Secretary Long's statement that Spain was not officially responsible for the Maine disaster has called forth a semi-official statement from Secretary Alger that Secretary Long's utterances did not voice the views of the Administration, but were merely a personal and unofficial opinion.

Over 100 Perish in Persia.

Terrific weather is reported from Northern Persia—the worst known in a quarter of a century. The high road from Resht, on the Caspian Sea, to Teheran, is impassable from snow drifts. More than 100 people have perished and many others are missing.

Dealing in Cotton Futures Gambling.

Dealing in cotton futures is not a contract, but a game of chance, according to the decision of Judge Emory Speer, of the United States Court, in the trial of a case in Savannah, Ga. The decision of the Judge involves about $4000.

No More Filibustering.

Horatio D. Rubens, counsel for the Cuban Junta, New York City, said no more filibustering expeditions would leave the United States for the present. The Cubans expect this country will take action on the Cuban question in the near future, and do not desire to complicate matters. The insurgents, since the arrival in Cuba of the last expedition—a very large one—have enough arms, ammunition, provisions and hospital supplies for a long campaign.

Scurvy Raging in the Klondike.

Scurvy has developed to an alarming extent among the miners in the Klondike.

Murderer Lynched at Senatobia, Miss.

Frederick Moore, the murderer of Tom Anderson, was taken from the county jail at Senatobia, Miss., and shot to death by a mob of fifty persons. Anderson and Moore had quarreled about some trivial matter, Moore shot Anderson five times, afterward placing the body on the railroad track to hide the crime.

Murder and Suicide at Tonawanda.

At Tonawanda, N. Y., Chester Zimmerman, a retired farmer, shot and killed his wife and then mortally wounded himself. No reason can be given for the murder except sudden insanity.

A Total Disability Claim of $1,650 Paid to a Man who was Afterward Cured.

The *Monitor*, a newspaper published at Meaford, Ont., Canada, first discovered this case two years ago, and published it at length, which now seems, owing to the cure of it, to be a miracle. The facts were so remarkable that many people doubted the truth of them. They said: "It is too remarkable; it cannot possibly be true; the paper is mistaken, and the man, although he may think himself cured, will soon relapse into his former condition," etc., etc. The accuracy of its report called in question, the *Monitor* determined to find out definitely whether the facts were as stated and whether the man would really *stay* cured. They accordingly kept a close watch on the case for *two years* after the first article appeared, and have just now published another article about it in which *the original* article published by the *Monitor*. Now follow some clippings, taken from the same paper two years afterward, and there is not the slightest shadow of a doubt, in view of this testimony, that Mr. Petch's cure is permanent. Here follows the account:

On being again questioned, Mr. Petch said: "Yes, I see those hands—the skin is now natural and elastic. Once they were hard and without sensation. You could pierce them with a pin and I would not feel it, and what is true of my hands is true of the rest of my body. Perhaps you have observed that I have now even ceased to use a cane, and can get about my business perfectly well. You may say *there is absolutely no doubt as to my cure being permanent. Indeed I am in even better health* than when I gave you the first interview."

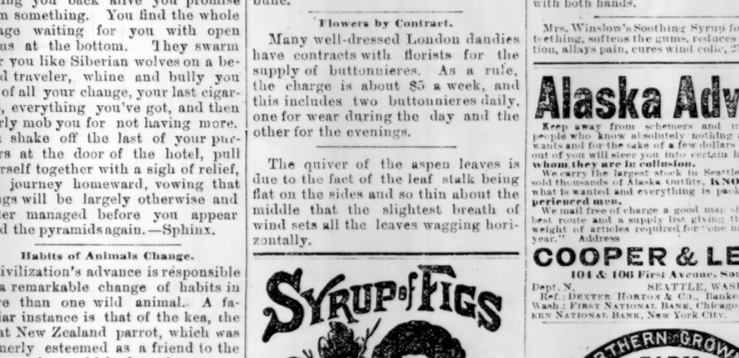
"Do you still attribute your restoration to the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills?" asked the *Monitor*.

"Unquestionably I do," was the reply. "Doctors had failed, as had also numerous remedies recommended by my friends. Nothing I took had the slightest effect upon me until I began the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. *To this wonderful medicine I owe my release from the living death.* I have since recommended these pills to many of my friends, and the verdict is always in their favor. I shall always bless the day I was induced to take them."

Such is the history of one of the most remarkable cases of modern times. Can any one say, in the face of such testimony, that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are not entitled to the careful consideration of any suffering man, woman or child? Is not the case in truth a miracle of modern medicine?

To make the evidence complete we publish above a fac simile out of the check received by Mr. Petch from the Canadian Mutual Life Association, being the amount due him for total disability. It is unnecessary to add that this life insurance association did not pay this large amount of money to Mr. Petch, except after the most careful examination of his condition by their medical experts. They must have regarded life as forever impossible.

Mr. Petch's address is as follows, Reuben Petch, Grierselris, Ont., Canada.



reports are completely verified, the cure is permanent, and they publish a fac simile of the check given by the Canadian Mutual Life Association for $1650.00 amount of total disability claim paid by them to Mr. Petch.

The first account stated that the patient (see address below) had been a paralytic for five years, that there was such a total lack of feeling in his limbs and body, that a pin run full length could not be felt; that he could not walk or help himself at all; for two years he was not dressed; furthermore that he was bloated, was for that reason almost unrecognizable, and could not get his clothes on. The paralysis was so complete as to affect the face and prevented him from opening his mouth sufficiently wide to take solid food. The doctors called the disease spinal sclerosis, and all said he could not live.

For three years, he lingered in this condition. Then by some friends he was advised to take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. He took them and there was a slight change. The first thing noted was a tendency to sweat freely. This showed there was some life left in his helpless body. Next came a little feeling in his limbs. This extended, followed by prickling sensations, until at last the blood began to course freely, naturally and vigorously through his body, and the helplessness gave way to returning strength, the ability to walk returned, and *he was restored to his old time health.*

The above is the substance of the first

Pirates of the Pyramids.

In taking the visitor to the top the rascals wait till they get him about half way up on some particularly "skeery" portion of the ascent, obviously what the latter-day novelists call the psychological moment, and make a unanimous demand for baksheesh. One does not feel like begrudging a few piastres at such a moment. Your glance strays uneasily down the appalling length and breadth of that huge, steep stairway of jagged